

ARMY



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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER TEN.

England and America.....	149	First Sergeants.....	154
The Army.....	150	The Sioux and the Indian Que- tion.....	154
Deaths at Fort Jefferson.....	150	Political Rights of Officers.....	155
Parisian Life—French Cafes and Restaurants.....	150	Army Personal.....	155
Obituary.....	151	Foreign Military and Naval Items.....	156
American Officers in England.....	151	The Engineer and the Swedish 16-Inch Gun Boats.....	156
The Ordnance Department at the Great Exposition.....	152	Politics in the Service.....	157
An Explosion at the Naval Academy.....	152	Abstract of Special Orders for week ending Oct. 21, 1867.....	158
New Fort at Plymouth.....	152	Forty-Second U. S. Infantry.....	158
Ordnance Department.....	153	Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.....	159
Various Naval Matters.....	153	Navy Gazette.....	159
Yellow Fever in Texas.....	153	Letters in the N. Y. Post-Office.....	159
Naval Life Insurance Fund.....	154	Circular from the Inspector- General.....	160
Non-Commissioned Officers.....	154	National Guard.....	160
The Pay of Contract Surgeons.....	154		
Cyclones and Hurricanes.....	154		

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THERE is something noteworthy in the anxiety of the Government and the people of England to pay international courtesies to Admiral FARRAGUT. Famous as are the Admiral's exploits, we make bold to say that it is not he alone but the American nation that is designed to be complimented in his reception. The proof of this is in the very striking language of the British press, and in the nature of the reception ceremonies. The official courtesies paid to the Admiral and his staff have been very cordial. Before the *Franklin* had reached Gravesend, and when off Sheerness, flowers and fruits were sent on board; at Gravesend, some of the naval authorities met the Admiral, and welcomed him to England. From that time forward "the only difficulty has been in choosing hosts." Lord LENNOX, the Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. CORRY, the "First Lord," Sir SYDNEY DACRES, Sir JOHN HAY, Sir BALDWIN WALKER, and other distinguished official naval personages, vied in doing honor to their guest, and salutes, reviews, banquets, etc., were the order of the day.

But it is the international significance of the exchange of courtesies which has furnished its main comment to the British press. The professional journal of the British Navy is perhaps the best authority to quote on this subject. That paper, having had reason to surmise that Admiral FARRAGUT would not visit England, regretted the circumstance, and expressed the fear that it was in consequence of positive orders. It said that "some time ago it was understood the Navy Department at Washington sent orders to all American officers to avoid as much as possible any contact with British officers—so, at least, it was reported. * * The United States officers would be well received here." Now, we all know this rumor to be absurd, and the "understanding" to be a misunderstanding. But the point to be noted is the evident anxiety (and a very commendable one) on the part of the British officials to cultivate friendly relations with our officers.

How is this? We remember a time, not many years ago, when American officers, both of the Army and Navy, were at a decided discount in England; when their conduct in battle, on sea or on land, was made the subject of sneers; when their country was spoken of as the "late Union," it being, by a handy historic discount, taken for granted that their surrender to the rebels was as good as accomplished. What change has now come over the English spirit that military and naval authorities are even anxious to extend hospitalities to such American officers as officially visit Great Britain?

The London *News* gives, we are inclined to think, the true key to the problem. It declares the visit of FARRAGUT to be a "valuable opportunity" for the in-

terchange of "those international courtesies which have so material an influence on the policy of nations." But it says that it is to be "particularly desired" at the present time that "all possible hospitality should be shown to our American visitors," and the reason assigned is this:

We owe something to the American Navy, and to Admiral FARRAGUT as its representative, for the injustice that was done both to it and to him by a large portion of our press and a small but influential portion of our people during their civil war. There can be no impropriety in reminding ourselves of this injustice, and in confessing our mistake, now that an opportunity for making amends for it seems to be offered us.

Nor is this frank avowal enough to content the *News*. It declares that Englishmen will welcome FARRAGUT "for his own sake, and for the sake of his country." And again this same paper says that "the naval services of the two countries should fraternize, that the readiest and heartiest recognition should be accorded by the one to the merits of the other, is what on either side of the water all honest men desire." We shall admit that the *News* has always been one of the most friendly of all London papers to America, and that it has less than any of its *confreres* to regret with regard to the course of the British press in sustaining the slaveholders' rebellion. Nevertheless, we are inclined to believe that it fairly represents the better portion of English journalism. "Let bygones be bygones" is perhaps the word which will soon spring to all English lips, to go to ears which understand it in the common mother-tongue. When, at all events, we hear those who have offended us declare "Englishmen never knew how little the slaveholding class really represented the American people," the plea is one that nearly disarms resentment, so far as words can go.

In what spirit will these overtures be met by America? Less than a twelvemonth ago they would have been met with derision. With the memory of British hostility to us during the Rebellion so fresh, and with the consciousness that the material the Rebellion took from British dock-yards, and the moral support it got from British government-offices, gave it a fresh lease of life, we could hardly be expected to so suddenly strike hands in friendship. Few people out of America know, and history will probably never record, the intense resentment of America to England for what we considered her perfidious course with regard to the slave-Confederacy, and, above all, the general willingness of our people to declare war against England immediately after the civil strife was ended. In many quarters, and especially in the Army and Navy, there was almost an anxiety to fasten a quarrel upon England; the people in general were restless under the slow diplomatic treatment of the national grievances; a war with England would have been more popular than any other conceivable one.

We are not sure that this sentiment is entirely eradicated. We are not sure that a war with England would not be to-day more popular here than any other. But we may admit that the extreme bitterness of feeling existing from 1861 to 1866, is beginning to abate. That such a war would be an inconceivable calamity to both countries we need not explain; we can all agree that it has been a great good fortune that hitherto words have not matured to blows. But it is very clear that the motive which now induces England to seek alliance with America, could not stimulate America to seek alliance with England. The tables are turned. It was, but five years ago, England whose "cordial understanding," whose friendly sympathy, we pleaded for, and pleaded in vain; as for our friendship, England felt it at that

time to be worthless—the good-will of a dying potentate, which to accept would be to incur the ill-will of his successor. Now all that is changed; it is we who are in the position to accept overtures, and England who may one day be in the position to make them.

We in America need no European alliances—not even with the "mother country," whose blood and tongue are our own. Our national task is to subdue this continent, or all of it that is worth subduing, to law and civilization; to make its deserts blossom; to utilize its products; to found a matchless and magnificent nation here. We have no rival, hence we need no ally. Our mission is in its nature a pacific one. Nobody will attempt to encroach on our boundaries, or find a "sick man" in America. We fear no outcry from a rising democracy, for the people already rule: there is no dynasty to overthrow. We have all that we can do to attend to our own continent, careless of Europe. We seek no lands or spoils of conquest on the other half of the globe. We already have the friendship of Russia—a nation which fairly earned our gratitude during the late civil war by doing all that we asked of her—namely, to remain neutral in word and deed, giving no "moral support" to the Rebels, and letting her official utterances, so far as any were made, be on the side of the Government.

Success, too, is no recommendation for alliance. Our people never have dreamed, for example, of buying the friendship of the young giant Prussia. Whatever strides Russia, Prussia, or Italy could take, we take greater. Though this seems to savor of boasting, it is simply historic fact, patent to Englishmen as well as to every other people. And, in fine, it is absolutely true that England has nothing to-day that we want. No nation insults America, none (unless England and France possibly be excepted) is even jealous of her. Our impregnable monitors can protect our coasts and harbors from foreign fleets by sinking them; but no nation has anything to gain by attempting invasion. Should we cultivate friendly feelings again with England, it would be from sentimental not from selfish motives. Yet we believe that sentimental motives, howsoever useless in diplomacy, are strong enough to cement friendship between nations which, like England and America, have so much in common, in historic origin, in lineage, in language, in law, in political freedom, in religious opinion.

We have observed of late many indications that a better feeling is growing up between England and America than has latterly existed. It possibly may be the harbinger of a general interchange of national courtesies such as has hitherto been often wanting. The author of "Mason and Slidell, a Yankee Idyll," well expressed the feelings of his countrymen:

Shall it be love, or hate, John?
It's you that's to decide;
Aint your bonds held by Fate, John,
Like all the world's besides?
Old Uncle S., sez he, "I guess
Wise men forgive," sez he
"But not forget; an' some time yet
That truth may strike J. B.,
Es wal es you an' me."

The lines are as true now as six years ago, save perhaps in a somewhat less bitter feeling, after the softening influence of time, and in the consciousness of a glorious national triumph, wrought out alone.

CAPTAIN WM. MCKEN DUNN, JR., Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, who accompanied General RAWLINS on his inspection to the Department of the Missouri, has returned to Washington. General RAWLINS is expected to return on Friday next.

THE ARMY.

Brevet Major-General A. J. Smith, commanding the Department of the Missouri, on the 17th instant issued the following order:

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. McNutt, Ordnance Department, commanding Leavenworth Arsenal, has been furnished by the Chief of Ordnance with four patterns of cartridge-boxes for metallic cartridges, to be issued to troops for comparative trial. One of these patterns is proposed by Brevet Major-General Hoffman, colonel Third Infantry. Commanders of companies of the Third Infantry will at once make requisition through these headquarters upon Colonel McNutt for such number of these cartridge-boxes, one-fourth of each kind, as can be used in their companies. Careful trial will be made of their relative advantages, and the results, when developed, reported upon the monthly report of "Breech-loading Arms." In addition, a special report will also be made by each company commander to these headquarters so soon as his judgment has been formed of the relative value of each pattern. Cartridge-boxes, cal. 58, with the tin boxes taken out should be used and compared with the four kinds above referred to. Reports received at the office of the Chief of Ordnance indicate that officers do not take the tin cases out of the cartridge-boxes, to which neglect their attention is now called.

Fort Marcy, N. M., is no longer a military post, having been discontinued as such in accordance with orders from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri. The post was garrisoned by Company C, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, which left for Camp Plummer, N. M., September 30, 1867, under the command of Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. MOALE, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry. The Headquarters of the District of New Mexico, and also the Headquarters of the Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, will remain at Santa Fe, N. M., and a guard of about thirty men of the Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry will be stationed in the barracks at that place.

There seems to have been some trouble about the vote of the soldiers stationed at Fort Delaware, as will be seen by the following telegram from Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. MORGAN, commanding the fort, to General E. D. TOWNSEND. The telegram is dated the 14th instant:

I was in Philadelphia when the election occurred here. Colonel HOWARD, who was in command, reports that a citizen presented himself here with a commission from Governor GRARY, under the seal of Pennsylvania, appointing him to take the votes of Pennsylvania soldiers at this post. Colonel HOWARD told him that he was under the impression that such an election was not legal. But as the man had a commission from Governor GRARY, he allowed him to take the votes. I add, on my own authority, that I have ascertained that a large proportion of the men voting had no vote in the State under any circumstances. It is said only thirty-three votes were polled, while over a hundred were returned. No officers were concerned one way or other in this election.

Our readers have already been informed that General AUGER has issued an order giving the name of Fort D. A. Russell to the new military post established on Crow Creek, D. T., at its intersection by the Union Pacific Railroad, after Brigadier-General DAVID A. RUSSELL, U. S. Volunteers, Major Eighth U. S. Infantry, who was killed at the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864.

Brevet Brigadier-General BENJ. ALVORD, Chief Paymaster of the District of Omaha, has written the following letter to a sister of General RUSSELL, inclosing a copy of the order. The general's letter reads as follows:

MY DEAR MADAM: "I enclose herewith a copy of an order issued naming a new military post 'Fort D. A. Russell,' in memorial of your gallant and lamented brother, whose memory is cherished by many in the Army. General C. C. AUGER, who issues this order, was, like myself, in the Fourth U. S. Infantry, with DAVID A. RUSSELL, serving together in the Mexican war and in Oregon. Out off in the prime of life, it was a great loss to the service as well as to his family. I could not resist the opportunity of sending you this recognition of his services, which has gratified me, and will doubtless gratify many military friends of General AUGER. Fort D. A. Russell is five hundred miles west of this, on the Union Pacific Railroad, near the new City of Cheyenne. It is at the foot of the Black Hills, and the railroad will be built up to that point this Fall, by about October 1st. It will be garrisoned with fourteen companies, eventually take the place of Fort Laramie, and be the most important post in the Department of the Platte.

Brevet Major-General CANNY, commanding the Second Military District, on the 17th inst, issued the following order:

Upon the representations of the Governor of South Carolina, that for want of sufficient time it will be impracticable to empanel juries in some of the District and Circuit Courts in this State in accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 89, current series, from these Headquarters, in season for the Fall term of the said courts, and that a delay in the administration of justice may result therefrom: It is ordered:

First, That in all such District and Circuit Courts, the juries already drawn and summoned under the provisions of General Orders No. 32, be empanelled for the trial of all jury causes that may be set for trial at the next ensuing term of the said courts. The right of challenge by reason of non-registration to be allowed and exercised as prescribed by General Orders No. 89.

Second, In drawing juries at the Fall term of the District and Circuit Courts for the next year term of said

courts, the juries shall be drawn from the lists of all citizens who have paid taxes for the current year, and in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State: and to the end that the right of challenge shall be effective, the sheriff of each District will be furnished with the list of registered voters in his District after the same shall have been revised in conformity with the Act of Congress of July 19, 1867. The execution of Special Orders No. 176, paragraph 6, current series, from these Headquarters, is suspended until the revision of the registration as aforesaid has been completed.

Third, Whenever juries have been empaneled for any District or Circuit of this State, in conformity with the provisions of General Orders No. 89, such panels shall be deemed and held to be valid and effective panels.

A PRIVATE soldier, who was recently tried before a General Court-martial at Fort Saunders, D. T., on the charge of desertion, having been found guilty, was sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States—the imbecility of the prisoner being given as a reason for the leniency of the sentence. Brevet Major-General AUGER, commanding the Department of the Platte, makes the following remarks upon the case:

The sentence—that of dismissal from the service of an enlisted man—being irregular, is disapproved. If the soldier is insane or an imbecile, ample provisions are at hand for his proper care and treatment by the Government. It being impracticable to re-convene the court, the prisoner will be released from confinement and restored to duty.

COMPANIES D and H, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, have arrived in the District of New Mexico, from the Smoky Hill, Kansas, where they have been performing arduous duty, escorting the United States mails and guarding stage stations during the past Summer. Company D has been ordered to take post at Fort Sumner, and Company H at Fort Union, N. M.

By authority from the Secretary of War, by letter dated Adjutant-General's Office, October 3, 1867, Fort Bliss, Texas, is to be abandoned, and the garrison and property pertaining to that fort removed to Concordia, Texas.

THE commanding officer of Company K, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, has been directed to proceed with his command from Vidalia to Baton Rouge, La., reporting for duty to the commanding officer of his company.

AGREABLY to orders from the War Department, Company I, Third regiment of Artillery, has been directed to proceed to, and take post at, Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor.

GENERAL ORD has removed his Headquarters to Holly Springs, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever at Vicksburg, Miss.

DEATHS AT FORT JEFFERSON.

MAJOR Geo. P. Andrews, Fifth U. S. Artillery, commanding the sub-District of Key West and Tortugas, on the 30th ultimo issued the following special order:

It becomes the sad duty of the undersigned to announce officially to his command the following deaths:

Brevet Major and Assistant Surgeon J. S. Smith, U. S. Army, died at Fort Jefferson, on the 8th instant, of epidemic yellow fever.

Second Lieutenant Solon Orr, Fifth Artillery, died at Fort Jefferson, on the 16th instant, of epidemic yellow fever.

Brevet Major Valentine H. Stone, Captain Fifth Artillery, commanding Fort Jefferson and Tortugas Islands, having nearly recovered from yellow fever, suffered a relapse caused by the death of his wife, was sent to Key West, and died on the 24th instant of yellow fever.

First Lieutenant A. M. E. Gordon, Fifth Artillery, died at Fort Jefferson, Florida, on the 28th instant, of epidemic yellow fever.

The only consolation that can be given to the afflicted relatives of these young officers is that they died nobly and manfully in the path of their duty. To us, their associates, they were endeared by their personal virtues and entangled by their distinguished military merits. He who falls on the battle-field does no more than these young officers did, when they, knowing the dangers, boldly faced the invulnerable enemy opposed to them.

In memorial of our departed friends, the officers of this command will wear, officially, the customary badges of mourning for thirty days.

THE following is a list of persons appointed to the "line of the Army," who, since the 1st instant, have passed a satisfactory examination, before boards appointed according to law: George Darrow, second lieutenant, Fourth U. S. Infantry; George Taylor, second lieutenant, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; George W. Budd, second lieutenant, Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Charles G. Gordon, second lieutenant, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; John H. Coale, second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry; F. B. Taylor, second lieutenant, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry; David C. McIntyre, second lieutenant, Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Richard T. Jacob, Jr., second lieutenant, Sixth U. S. Infantry; J. A. Campbell, second lieutenant, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

A BOARD of Survey was ordered to assemble at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, Galveston, Texas, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to report upon the damages and loss accruing to the Quartermaster's Department from the storm of October 3d, 1867, and with view to a final disposition of the property, a portion of which is of a perishable nature. Detail for the Board: First Lieutenant W. H. Krebs, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant G. M. Bascomb, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Henry Norton, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

PARISIAN LIFE—FRENCH CAFES AND RESTAURANTS.

PARIS, 35 BOULEVARD D'ANGLES, September, 1867.

DEAR CHARLIE: At first glance the stranger in Paris would imagine that the majority of its inhabitants live and take their meals out of doors, so numerous are the people who patronize the *cafés* and restaurants. All along the boulevards you find the sidewalks encumbered at intervals with the chairs and tables placed there for the accommodation of guests, and from morning until late at night, but principally in the evening, these chairs are filled with well-dressed people sipping ices, coffee, brandy, or the stronger absinthe. A seat by the window or in a chair outside enables you to combine two enjoyments, gratifying your appetite and watching the throng passing in the streets. You can get anything you ask for, from a costly dinner to a glass of *eau sucrée*, and dine in private or take your breakfast on the pavement by the door. Thousands of people, visitors and citizens, hire lodgings and eat at restaurants, or have their meals sent to them at their rooms. The large number of strangers expected to be attracted here by the Exposition raised the hopes of boarding-house keepers, and extensive preparations were made in view of the profits that they naturally wished to realize; but rumors of high prices, and of a disposition to turn out guests if others could be found who would pay more, deterred many people from coming, and the consequence was a reaction that, affecting the lodging-house keepers and restaurant proprietors alike, brought them all to more reasonable terms.

Perhaps I am partial in my judgment, but I think a dinner at a first-class restaurant in New York, leaving the wines out of the question, would be far better than any you could get here; certainly better for the same price, and you would have, at a first-class hotel, more variety, especially in the dessert, than at a similar institution in this city. As for prices, including wines, the highest is a variable, and therefore an unknown quantity. As for the lower limit in the Palais Royal there are a number of restaurants where an excellent dinner, including wine or coffee, or tea, whichever you prefer, can be had for two francs and ten sous, or fifty cents gold, including a few sous to the waiter. The payment of gratuities to the waiters, at these latter places, is regulated by a system. You give the boy who attends your table at least a sou for every franc of the bill. In quest of information, I dined twice in the Palais Royal, and each time I noticed that the waiter deposited the gratuity I gave him in a box instead of putting it, as I expected him to do, in his pocket. On inquiry I was told that the waiter at that and many other restaurants received no wages, but clubbed together the gratuities given them and divided the amount every night. This paying of gratuities is a bore. If you knew always what amount in justice to pay it would not be so bad; but, wherever you go, a hand is reached out to charm away a loose franc, and the lighter the service rendered the less is the grace with it is received.

The Palais Royal is a quadrangular pile of buildings enclosing an open court-yard, within which are trees, fountains and statues, while the lower stories of the building are filled with brilliantly lighted shops. In this court hundreds of people congregate in the evening and it is very pleasant after your dinner to light your cigar, and, hiring a chair for two or three sous, sit there by the fountains, with the thousand lights gleaming around you, the moonlight shirring through the murmuring waters and the drowsy hum of voices falling on your ear. There are many memories, too, that hover about the place, and seem to speak to you of the past from among the branches that wave their dark leaves against the sky. You listen to their story, leaning back and lazily watching the wreath of cigar smoke floating softly away. They tell you of the luxurious and effeminate days of Louis XIII, when, in 1630, Cardinal Richelieu built the palace, a hundred years after his great prototype, Wolsey, raised Hampton Court as a monument to his own unscrupulous ambition. The king gave the palace to the Duke of Orleans, and from him it descended to the dissolute "Egalite," who, after having voted for the death of Louis XVI, was himself beheaded and his property confiscated. Then, in these very grounds, the tri-colored cockade originated, while these old walls echoed back the stormy eloquence of the revolutionists.

I intimated that prices at restaurants have fallen. I copy a bill that was handed me in the street, advertising a place where one can get a cheap meal. It is a curiosity:

MAISON PETITEAU
BOULEVARD DE STRASBOURG, 2, ET RUE LE PELETIER, 17.
DEJEUNERS A 90c.
Un Plat de Viande, un Plat de Legumes, un Dessert,
un Carafon de Vin, Pain a discretion.
A 1 fr. on a la demi-bouteille.
DINERS A 1 FR.
Un Potage, un Plat de Viande, un Plat de Legumes,
un Dessert, un Carafon de Vin, Pain a discretion.
A 1 fr. 20 on a la demi-bouteille.
DINERS A 1 FR. 60.
Un Potage, 2 Plats de Viande, un Plat de Legumes,
un Dessert, une demi-bouteille, Pain a discretion.
A 2 fr. on a la bouteille.

LA CARTE SERA TOUJOURS TRÈS-VARIÉE.

VINS DE CHOIX.

There, what do you think of that? Wouldn't a "furlough man" at West Point "bohning" economy, learn a lesson from that frugal schedule and perhaps indulge in visions of a second lieutenant's half-pay being sufficient to pay the expenses of a tour over Europe? I did not try the dinner at "un franc 20c.," but for the benefit of those who may not understand French enough to satisfy their hunger at the "Maison Petiteau," I would say that, though "a discretion" has a mournful significance in connection with a thirty-two-cent dinner, it does not mean unlimited cholera morbus, but "Broad as much as you may desire." That is a liberal translation, probably in more senses than one.

I say that I did not try that place. It was, doubtless, because "un Plat de Viande" somehow suggested a touching incident that I once heard related of one of the members of our embassy in China. You may have heard, but it will bear telling again. Invited out to dine with other members of the legation, our friend found himself

by an arrangement, made with more regard to form than convenience, sandwiched between two Chinamen with whom he could converse only by signs. The meal proceeded in silence, course succeeded course, and our guest had in every instance been able to detect, through all the disguises of cookery, the nature of the food placed before him. At last a plate of meat was handed down, that, reviving some stories he had long ago read in books written by early travellers, awakened his liveliest apprehensions. It wasn't fowl, it could not be venison, and certainly was not rabbit, though it looked marvelously like it. He pondered a moment, then turned with a sickly smile to the busy Chinaman on his right, who was clearing his decks of a similar morsel with the greatest gusto, and said interrogatively "Mow mow?" The pig tail shook in the negative, the Celestial's eyes gleamed with intense delight, and pausing an instant with his mouth filled with the rich viand he muttered, in tones meant to inspire the sublimest confidence, "No, no! Bow wow!"

PERE LA CHAISE

But away from cafes, away from the bright flowing Seine, and away from its beautiful bridges, and out of the shadow of the magnificent palaces that line its banks, lies the cemetery of *Pere la Chaise*. We went past the Column of July where once stood the Bastille, down the *Rue de la Roquette*, where we saw a dense crowd choking the court of the house in which the Zouave Jacob was holding his levee, and leaving the carriage at the gate found ourselves in an instant in a city of the dead. The sea of active life flowed without, beat against its very walls, but within, all was quiet, though the muffled roar of the town could be faintly heard, and the rattling of passing vehicles, for Paris has grown around the cemetery, and what was once the country, is now enclosed within the fortifications. The tombs are built principally in the form of chapels, and crowded thickly together. There is little room for beautifying the ground, and as a cemetery it is the very opposite of our incomparable Greenwood—perhaps more like the Necropolis of Glasgow. It is simply a vast assemblage of tombs and vaults, but how rich in souvenirs of the past!

I have read somewhere that a graveyard is a good place on which to reflect on the mutability of earthly things, and on the vanity of earthly desires and ambitions. Not so to me was *Pere la Chaise*. Within its enclosure lie all that was mortal of men who, in their several spheres, did all that men could do to benefit and ennoble their species. Here sleep the soldier, the poet, the writer, and the statesman—men, and women, too, at whose graves, as at some holy shrine, we pause in life's pilgrimage to take a draught of the inspiration that once thrilled their veins, and whose records of what man has done are left as rich legacies for ourselves. What a ring there is in such names as Massena, Davoust, Kellerman, Admiral Sidney Smith, Talma, Bellini, Cassimir, Perier, Benjamin Constant, Moliero, and Racine! But why enumerate when around you the cold stone covers patriots who poured out their blood for popular liberty, or hides bosoms that once, throbbing with loyalty, were thrust between a sovereign and threatened death? The simplest epitaph is an epitome of history, and a single name on some tribute that affectionate respect has raised to worth recalls scenes that quicken our pulse-beats as we read.

We went first into the Jewish burial ground, and, standing before a little chapel, read over the window of the closed door the single word, "Rachel." Then to the tomb of Abelard and Heloise, the story of whose love, sorrow, and fidelity, known to every schoolboy, has, down through eight hundred years, awakened interest and sympathy in all feeling hearts. Their bodies separated, then reunited, and separated again, were finally brought here, placed in one grave, and over them a beautiful Gothic tomb was built from the ruins of the Abbey of Paraclete, of which Abelard was the founder, and Heloise the first abbess. The effigies of both, lying side by side, are seen under the canopy, while overhead are sculptured medallions of Abelard and Heloise—she looking, as she was in fact, many years younger than her philosopher lover. Then to the tomb of Bernardin de St. Pierre, the author of "Paul and Virginia," passing on our way Cuvier's and Lebrun's.

But there was one that I searched for long before I found it. I knew that no tablet marked the place where he lay, who "fought a hundred battles for France, and not one against her." I had passed the tombs of Suchet, Thiebault, Sorruier, Cambaceres, and Beaumarchais, when I came to a point where a small path branched off from the broader walk we were following. Right at this point, in the angle formed by the two paths, was an iron railing, enclosing a thick mass of flowering plants and young lemon trees. Not a headstone, not even a board, told who lay below the blooming shrubbery. A friend had told me, however, how I might know the place, so, stooping down to where the iron posts entered the foundation, I brushed aside the grass, and there found that some kind hand had deeply and rudely cut with a knife into the upper surface of the stone sill the word "Ney." My foot had rested on it a moment before when leaning over the railing. That simple word was all his epitaph.

I do not like to pluck flowers in graveyards, but I had too long desired to see this spot to resist the temptation then, so reaching my hand between the palings, I gathered a few flowers and leaves for myself and others who may venerate, as I do, the memory of the brave man who after adorning his profession and contributing in a marked degree to the glory of France was shot like a dog by the Allies in the streets of Paris. I have been to the place and there saw a monument that was lately erected to his memory by the present Emperor. It is between the Gardens of the Luxembourg and the Observatory, in an angle formed by the intersection of two streets. Part of the garden wall against which Ney stood when the soldiers fired is still there, but on the exact spot a tobacco shop has been built, and in front of this, about ten yards off, is the monument. The statue surmounting this represents Marshal Michael Ney charging on foot at the head of his soldiers over a broken bridge, and shouting back to them to advance with him to victory. The pedestal is literally covered with the list of his achievements and the titles that he bore during his brilliant career.

We passed the whole afternoon in wandering among the tombs, and then came away without seeing more than

the half of them. One could spend days in examining all that is here found calculated to excite emotions far different from those usually developed in an ordinary place of burial. You know that the warm sun beneath which they are slumbering, whose ashes sanctify the soil, sheds its light for all the world, and you feel that genius, valor and wit are equally the gifts of that kind Providence who sends the sun's rays to pencil the thatched roof of the cottage with the same golden hues in which are bathed the fluted column and the cross-tipped dome of the cathedral. You feel that those men who lie around you do not belong to France alone, but to the brotherhood of man. They were not all good men, certainly not perfect, and had they been so would have been intolerable, but they were the frail caskets in which were enclosed for a brief space sparks of that divine fire that emanates from the Omnipotent. It matters little how, when or where such men lived; they *never die*. The fire leaves the body that imprisoned it, but with a brighter glow in the freedom of its new life flashes along the earth through all eternity.

Can you stand thus among the dead bodies of the heroes and men who, life long, learned to "labor and to wait," and not feel burn within you a generous wish to tread in the paths along which they point with flaming brands and waving banners? Can one breathe this air, and if not imbued with their spirit, not catch some of the exaltation of soul borrowed from what seems to be their very presence? I have not, myself, much of what men call reverence, but I love the very grass that springs from a hero's ashes and cherish the flower that once sighed in the Summer wind above a poet's heart.

REGULAR.

OBITUARY.

BREVET MAJOR SOLON H. LATHROP.

We must add another to the long list of brave and good men of the Regular Army who have fallen at their posts in the Gulf States during the present terrible epidemic of yellow fever. On the 7th of October, Brevet Major Solon H. Lathrop, captain in the Thirty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A. died at Victoria, Texas, of yellow fever, aged 44 years.

Major Lathrop was with his company on his way from San Antonio to Indianola, when he received orders to halt at Victoria, and await the cessation of the fever at the place of his destination. There the fever found him and there he died. Born at Lebanon, N. H., in 1822, Major Lathrop's early life was that of an eminently successful business man. Removing at an early age to Buffalo, N. Y., he became a partner in the well-known firm of E. R. Jewett & Co., of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. The senior partner retiring in 1853, the firm became known as Thomas & Lathrop under which title it did a large publishing and printing business, until in 1857 it was swept away by the financial crisis of that year. Coming immediately after a severe domestic affliction, this calamity did not break the spirit or the hopes of Lathrop. He was suddenly transferred from affluence to comparative poverty, retaining nothing of his former wealth except his self-respect, but he remained the same cheerful, good-natured and kindly man he was in the days of his prosperity.

In his emergency he soon accepted the responsible and difficult position of Treasurer of the Heintzelman Silver-Mining Company in Arizona, and spent three years on that frontier, hunting Apaches, controlling turbulent Mexican miners and advancing the interests of his company. Forewarned of the approach of the war, he joined his brother-in-law, Major, now General, Heintzelman, at Camp Verde, Texas; and the two came north in time to escape the disgraceful Twigg's surrender, and to be present at the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, where Lathrop, with many others, wore his pistols in anticipation of a disturbance from the Secessionists with whom Washington was crowded.

Remaining at the capital when the war actually broke out, he enlisted as a private in that memorable company commanded by Cassius M. Clay, which made its camp in the parlors of the White House. His spirit of patriotism, his life of adventure on the frontier, and all the instincts of his nature directed him to the Army, and early in the Summer of 1861 he accepted a commission as captain in the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, a regiment in the organization of which he assisted as Adjutant at Fort Preble, Maine. After the peninsular campaign Lathrop was appointed an assistant inspector general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of Volunteers, a position which he held successively on the different staffs of General Heintzelman, commanding the defenses of Washington, Twenty-second Army Corps, and subsequently the Northern Department; Gen. Hooker, commanding the Northern Department, and General Ord, commanding the Department of the Lakes. During a considerable part of this tour of duty, he was the president of an inspection board, visiting the various hospitals and correcting the serious abuse of the detention of able-bodied men as attendants. At the close of the war, he was returned to his company with the rank of brevet major. In the breaking up of the "three-battalion regiments" the Seventeenth Infantry was divided and Lathrop was assigned to the Thirty-fifth Infantry. He was stationed at Hart Island, New York Harbor, serving as judge advocate on a Court-martial. He was thence ordered to Texas, with his regiment. For a time he commanded the post of Houston, was then appointed acting inspector-general of the district of Texas, from which he was relieved in January of the present year; since which time he has served with his immediate command.

He died leaving a wife and one child, the former convalescing from the fever, the latter in comparative safety with the family of General Mason at San Antonio. He was the brother-in-law and attached friend of General Heintzelman, and the Uncle of Lieutenant Henry Norton, of the Seventeenth Infantry, who also had the fever at Galveston where he is stationed.

In all the various positions held by Major Lathrop, he was distinguished for an entire devotion to the service, mingled with a spirit of leniency for the shortcomings of others. The accidents of the service deprived him of the privilege of distinction in the field, but as an executive officer his reputation was excellent. All the various generals with whom he served have spoken in earnest words of his high

merit as a man and soldier. So one by one, our comrades fall. There has been a silent, patient heroism in the Department of the Gulf this Summer, where nothing of the excitement of battle has helped to uphold our friends, that merits a praise as high as that we give to our bravest and best who fall by the bullet. There at his post, poor Lathrop laid him down and died. The cheerful steadfast heart that never faltered; the brave soul that met all sorrows with a smile; the honest, manly spirit that never thought a meanness; the shrewd, well-tempered brain that always had an excuse for the faults of others, and always had a friend to help; are sleeping in death beside the rapid-running Colorado. One, at least, of his oldest friends who knew him long and well, will mourn his loss.

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN ENGLAND.

THE appearance of the American man-of-war *Shamrock* in our waters may be taken as a proof that our authorities will have no opportunity of receiving Admiral Faragut with the distinction and respect to which his gallantry and character entitle him to wherever he may go, and that the squadron under his command will not enter any British port at present. We regret if it should be so. There is no reason why the American admiral should not come to us, although it is certain we could not invite him to do so. Some time ago it was understood, the Navy Department at Washington sent orders to all American officers to avoid, as much as possible, any contact with British officers—so, at least, it was reported. It is quite certain that some United States officers of rank and official position who were over here at the meeting of the French and English fleets in Portsmouth, took care to preserve their incognito, lest the civility of the Admiralty should be exposed to rebuff, in consequence of the instructions of their Government, that they were to hold aloof from the festivities and courtesies which marked the event. The United States officers would be well received here, and it is not likely they would lose many men by desertion—at least, they would not lose more than a British squadron *ceteris paribus* in an American port. We could see with our own eyes that, with all their praise of monitors, and turrets, and rams, the only sea-going squadron which the United States possesses afloat, consists of old-fashioned frigates, with big-mouth bore cast-iron guns, and nothing "to keep out the shells, for God's sake," and we might, perhaps, have it in our power to alleviate the irritation excited by Great Britain during part of the civil war, and which was something like the feeling created on this side of the water by the sympathy expressed in the United States for Russia during the Crimean campaign by the attentions paid to the representatives of the gallant United States Navy. The estrangement which at present exists does not come from us however. Ever since the administration of foreign affairs by Lord Russell was at an end, our Government has sought to ameliorate the situation, and to show every regard for American susceptibilities consistent with self-respect and national honor. But we cannot aid the American Government in its desire to punish some of our fellow-countrymen for their sympathies with the Southern States, any more than we desire to bar their just reclamations against those whose desire for gain led this country into an embarrassing situation. All along this journal protested against the precedent which would be furnished to any enemy of Great Britain in a future war by the emission of belligerent vessels from our ports. Without desiring to enter on the merits of the controversy, we must admit that Lord Stanley has now reduced the question to a form which Mr. Seward can only refuse to accept as a basis for the adjustment of the questions in dispute by the admission of his desire to precipitate a rupture or to keep alive the fires of an international animosity, which must lead to eventual, if not speedy cessation of all friendly relations between the two countries. We cannot go to war on the question whether there shall be one commission or two commissions of arbitration, nor can we afford to prolong a diplomatic controversy of a most disturbing nature, for the purpose of gratifying the vanity of an inexhaustible dispatch concoctor. An American journal in the interests of that party, for whose sake many persons in England expressed the feelings which have so much provoked the resentment of Americans, has given utterance to the truth as far as this country is concerned, in a manner which would cause us to despair of a good understanding to be attained by honorable compromise if we could suppose the views and policy of that paper were those of the American Government or people. The *New York Journal of Commerce* in effect admits that England anxiously desires a settlement of the *Alabama* question "because she wishes to be at peace," while America is anxious for delay, because she gains by it. "The anxiety of England in the matter increases in proportion to the indifference of the United States." Why has America an interest in delay? "Because," says the *Journal of Commerce* (as quoted in *La Liberte* of September 26th), "her demands may, one day or other, become a good cause of war, and the English colonies be seized as an indemnity or as the payment of the account!" That is a scandalous avowal! It is one which, accepted by the United States, ought to render concessions on our part impossible. But we believe the *Journal of Commerce* speaks only for itself, and the sordid interests of those it represents, when it tells us that the sentiments we denounce are those of all Americans, and "that such is the real question as it is recognized by the people of the United States, although neither Secretary Seward nor Lord Stanley make any allusion to it."—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Harker, Kansas, on Monday the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock A.M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major-General Alfred Gibbs, major Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. O. Parsons, captain Fourth U. S. Artillery; Captain L. M. Hamilton, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant S. M. Robbins, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant James T. Leavy, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant H. W. Smith, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Judge-Advocate, Second Lieutenant Peter Leavy, Jr., Seventh U. S. Artillery.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT AT THE GREAT EXPOSITION.

PARIS, September, 1867.

A tour through the Ordnance Department at the Great Exposition furnishes us with the opportunity, though scarcely with the material, for a comparison of the relative progress of the several Christian nations in the science of destruction as applied to modern warfare. The display is a very unequal one. England takes the lead in the completeness of her exhibition, and America follows after all her rules in this respect. The French, who make so imposing a display in other departments, were at first strangely behind here. In July, however, they brought out their largest and best guns, and fine specimens of workmanship they are, whatever they may be in other respects. Most of them are manufactured at Ruelle, on the Louvre, near Angoulême. This site, for the Government manufactory was originally selected in 1776 on account of its not only affording good water power, but because of its proximity to mines furnishing ores best adapted for the manufacture of iron having that peculiar quality of tenacity which is so essential in the metal used for ordnance. The extensive forests in the vicinity also furnish an ample supply of charcoal. Thus most of the material used at Ruelle is obtained near, though some gray pig iron, of a peculiarly tenacious quality, has recently been imported from Aïch in Algeria. The system adopted at Ruelle for securing the most perfect material for casting cannon is worthy of notice. After testing the pigs by breaking them, they are cast into a cannon which is tested to the bursting point, the contractor paying the expenses of the trial if his ore is not accepted. The ore is then broken into small pieces and the extraneous matter carefully removed. It is next exposed to the air, until the sulphur and magnesia contained in it are dissipated, after which, the ores from the different mines are carefully mixed so that every casting shall contain a due proportion of each.

The heavy guns exhibited by the French, are cast upon the core system, and are all breech-loaders and reinforced. Their rifle guns are uniformly made with six grooves. All of their siege and battery guns are made of gun metal. This is less enduring and not so good for securing perfect range as a harder material, but it has the merit of economy, as it can be cast over and over again. The bore of the French gun is larger, in proportion to weight of metal, than the steel guns exhibited by Krupp, Whitworth & Armstrong. One French gun in the Exposition is 18 feet long, 16 inches bore, and weighs 85,000 lbs., it throws a shot of about 700 lbs., with a charge of 100 lbs. This, the first and only gun of this size yet made in France, has only been fired twice with ordinary charges. In size it is excelled by a gun exhibited by Krupp, which weighs 112,000 lbs., and with its steel carriage and turntable 200,000 lbs. It is a rifled breech-loader (intended for harbor defence, and will prove a most formidable weapon if it answer expectation. Thus far it has never been fired, having been put on a car built especially for its transportation and brought direct from the foundry to the Exposition building. The diameter of the bore is 14 inches; weight of steel shot 1,212 lbs.; shell 1,080 lbs., with a bursting charge of only 17 lbs. The charge of the gun is 110-130 lbs. Length of gun 17½ feet. The insignificance of the bursting charge is explained by the fact that the deep grooves required for the lead case leaves no room for a heavier charge. The cast-steel in the shell weighs 843 lbs.; the lead jacket 220 lbs.; the bursting charge 17 lbs.: total 1,080 lbs.

The inner tube of the gun weighs twenty tons. It was forged under the fifty-ton hammer at Krupp's foundry from a massive ingot of forty and a quarter tons. The waste was over twenty tons, or fifty per cent. There are three sets of cast-steel rings at the breech and two at the muzzle. These weigh altogether thirty tons and are manufactured without welding from rectangular pieces of metal split down the center, opened with wedges, forged under the hammer and finished in the rolling mill. This gun is an admirable piece of work, and is a remarkable evidence of what is possible in the manufacture of heavy guns. Sixteen months of constant work, day and night, were expended upon it. It is claimed that the machinery for working it enables two men to handle it with ease, elevating, depressing and turning the gun so that it can be brought easily and rapidly to bear upon an object.

Beside this mammoth gun Krupp exhibits a 9-inch breech-loader weighing twelve tons, forged as described, without welding, and all from one piece of steel with the exception of the trunnions. This gun has been fired one hundred and twenty times with forty-five pounds of powder, the service charge being from forty to forty-five pounds. It carries a solid shot weighing three hundred and thirty pounds and a shell of two hundred and seventy-five pounds. A smaller gun of Krupp's manufacture is a rifled breech-loading field piece of crucible steel. It is a 4-pounder, seventy-four inches in length, weighs six hundred and five pounds, with a 3-inch bore, and carries a charge of one pound, throwing an eight-and-a-half-pound shell. Another German firm, Berger & Co., of Westphalia, exhibit some guns of large caliber. The largest is an 8-inch gun with a breech-loading arrangement similar to Krupp's, though more simple in action. Berger & Co. have made many guns for the Prussian and Russian Governments. Their chief reputation, however, is for steel gun barrels; nearly all of the barrels of the needle gun being drilled out of the solid bar at their manufactory. Petin & Gaudet, a French firm, exhibit a hooped soft-steel gun of sixteen tons weight, 9½-inch bore and carrying a three-hundred-pound solid shot. This firm is best known as the manufacturers of cannon rings or hoops. Up to this year they have supplied rings for eight hundred cannons to Italy, for five hundred to Spain, one hundred and thirty to Russia, one hundred and eighty to Denmark, twenty-five to Turkey, forty to Sweden and one hundred and twenty to England, besides those furnished to the French Government.

The Swedish Government exhibits two cast-iron Finspurg guns, nearly like our fifteen-inch gun in shape and general character. One is an eleven-inch smooth bore, without reinforce, and the other a four-grooved nine-inch

rifled gun, with a steel reinforce at the breech. Both of these guns are muzzle-loaders. They have been severely tested; first with two rounds of thirty pounds and one-hundred-and-sixty-pound shot, then with forty-pound charges and shot, increasing in weight at each round, from two shots weighing three hundred and twenty pounds to eighteen, weighing altogether 2,880 pounds, and filling the gun to the muzzle. Sweden is striving hard to regain her old reputation as a manufacturer of guns, and recall the days when most of the states of Europe came to her workshops for their heavy ordnance. Russia, Austria and Belgium exhibit a few guns, but nothing worthy of note.

Coming now to the English department we find the rival systems of Whitworth and Armstrong fully presented. The largest gun shown by Sir Wm. Armstrong & Co. is a nine-inch wrought-iron muzzle-loading gun, rifled, and weighing twelve and a half tons. Whitworth's heaviest is a 160-pounder, besides which he shows a 70-pounder and 32-pounder, with specimens of shot and shell. Major Palliser exhibits a 9-inch gun, weighing thirteen tons, manufactured at the Elswick ordnance works. It is a coiled wrought-iron tube, two inches thick, over which is cast an ordinary cast-iron cannon. A Fraser gun is also exhibited. It is a 12-inch, weighing 52,640 pounds, and is made in four pieces, instead of Armstrong's eight, which is the only difference between them, the Fraser gun being nothing but the Armstrong, with improvements introduced by Mr. Fraser. The length of bore in this gun is twelve feet one inch; the outside measurement fourteen feet three and a half inches. It is rifled, with nine grooves, spiral, increasing from one in one thousand two hundred to one in six hundred, or fifty calibres. Its elongated projectile weighs six hundred pounds, and is thrown by a charge of seventy pounds, with an initial velocity of 1,240 feet per second. The *Captain*, a new English turret ship, is to have two of these guns in each of her turrets.

A 9-inch, twelve tons, and a 7-inch, six and a half tons, the usual British naval guns, are also exhibited; besides a 7-inch breech-loading poly-grooved gun, on Armstrong's vent system. The British Government exhibit, in addition to the display of private manufacturers, ten pieces in all. On the whole the British department is the most complete of all in the way of ordnance.

America makes a poor show, though the peculiarity of the few guns exhibited has attracted much attention to them. One is the Gatling battery gun, of which two specimens are presented, both six-barrel guns, one 5-8-inch bore, the other 1-inch bore. Then we have the Ferris gun, with its claim of a nine mile range, and its enormous charge in proportion to its size. The one shown is a chamber gun of one and three fourths inch bore, carrying a ten ounce spherical ball, and a twenty-seven ounce conical ball. The chamber is cone-shaped, with an average diameter of two and seven-eighths inches and an average length of seven and a half inches. The depth of bore is thirty-one and a half inches. This gun has been fired one hundred and forty-seven rounds, and has attained a range of nine miles, with an initial velocity of 2,200 feet.

Though we have so slim an exhibition of American ordnance the deficiency is in a measure compensated for by the trial our favorite 15-inch gun is receiving in England. We need have no fear as yet in regard to its capacity to cope with anything this Exposition affords in the way of heavy guns. The huge guns exhibited by the French Government, and by Krupp, are formidable in appearance, but their enormous dimensions are serious objections to them. Our 15-inch gun weighs 43,000 lbs., but one half the weight of the French 16-inch gun, and scarcely more than one-third of Krupp's untried monster. Besides, this gun has endured the test of actual service, while there are grave doubts of the reliability of these heavy French and Prussian guns. No gun is stronger than its weakest point, and the weak point of these guns is their breech-loading arrangement, which the English are discarding, and which we have never tried. Krupp's gun is the least objectionable in this respect, but I hardly think even Mr. Krupp himself would be willing to put it through the test to which the Swedish guns are subjected, as above described. All the heavy French guns are breech-loaders, as are all the guns exhibited by Krupp, with the exception of the small mountain cannon. Thus far Krupp has manufactured 3,500 steel guns, and has orders for 2,200 more. Of these 5,700 guns 19 in 20 are rifled breech-loaders, in calibre from 4 lbs. to 300 lbs., with a few of 600 lbs. and 1,000 lbs. In value they amount to a total of nearly \$12,000,000. The admirable character of Krupp's light steel guns is well known, and their longevity is remarkable. How he is succeeding with heavier ordnance remains to be proven. He has certainly demonstrated his ability to handle metal in masses large enough to forge guns of the most extraordinary dimensions, but the breech-loading apparatus he has invented is yet to be proven in these large guns. In the large gun I have described the charge is introduced at the side of the breech and not at the rear. In the heavy French gun, on the contrary, the shot is introduced from the rear and the breech closed by a screw with a cap of soft steel which expands and tightens the joint. In both guns, however, the opening made at the breech must seriously weaken the gun. It is not long since the breech was blown out of one of the French guns on board the *Montebello*.

I have not attempted in this letter to do more than give a brief statement of what the great Exposition presents in the way of ordnance. I am indebted in no small measure for these data to Colonel C. B. Norton, one of the American Commissioners to the Exposition, who has gone into an exhaustive description of the exhibition of guns and small arms made here, in a report which is soon to be presented in America, and which I trust will receive the attention it deserves.

W. C.

LIEUTENANT-Commander P. C. Johnson informs the Navy Department, under date of August 20th, from Coconada, Godavery District, Presidency of Madras, that the officers and crew of the late United States steamer *Sacramento*, with the exception of Chief Engineer Brooks and himself, embarked on board the British bark *General Caulfield* on the afternoon of the 6th of August, and that she sailed for New York, via Cape of Good Hope, on the following morning.

AN EXPLOSION AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

A MELANCHOLY catastrophe occurred at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, on the afternoon of the 19th inst., which has thrown a great gloom over the institution:

Vice-Admiral Porter, the superintendent, had fitted up the steam launch that blew up the rebel ram *Albatross*, and had her rigged as a beautiful little full-rigged brig.

Chief Engineer Eben Hoyt had charge of her fitting in the steam department, and on her first trial succeeded in getting the remarkable speed of eleven miles an hour on a measured mile. She has been running frequently since that time with a foul bottom, and her bottom having been cleaned, it was determined to try her again.

Admiral Porter started to go in the launch, but being unwell, and the day being very warm, concluded not to do so, and Chief Engineer Hoyt went in charge.

The little boat had made her run successfully, and was on her return, and while nearly all the persons in and about the institution were looking at her, she blew up with a heavy explosion, killing Mr. Hoyt, William Clarke, the fireman, and Samuel Driscoll, a colored boy, who was tending the fires, and mortally injuring the coxswain, John Shea, who has since died. Three messenger boys, who were in the boat, escaped in a marvellous manner, two of them only being slightly scalded.

It can only be conjectured what was the cause of the explosion, as nothing is certainly known. The boilers had been well tested by hydraulic pressure, and were found to be capable of bearing one hundred and eighty pounds of steam.

The loss of Chief Engineer Hoyt will be severely felt by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, among whom he was highly esteemed for his fine character, and for his practical and scientific attainments in his profession. No engineer in the Navy stood deservedly higher than he did, and had he lived he would have a prominent position in his profession. He was deservedly popular at the academy with the officers, and was much esteemed by those whom he had under his charge, all acknowledging him as the urbane gentleman, and the kind and intelligent instructor.

His loss will be severely felt, for although there may be others to supply his place, yet Mr. Hoyt was peculiarly adapted to the duty in which he was engaged, and all his time was devoted to enlarging the field of useful operations that was to benefit the Navy hereafter.

William Clarke, the fireman, was a third assistant engineer in the Navy, and at the close of the late war was mustered out of service. He enlisted as a fireman, and had been some time at the Naval Academy, where he was a favorite with the Admiral. He had a large circle of friends, and received a handsome interment from the society of Odd Fellows, of which he was a member.

John Shea, the coxswain, was a fine young seaman, and quite proud of his position. Fortunately, he left no family to mourn his untimely loss.

Chief Engineer Hoyt leaves a wife and an interesting family to mourn his sad fate, and his broken-hearted widow cannot realize the terrible bereavement that has befallen her. She has the deep sympathy of the officers of the Naval Academy, and of all those who knew and esteemed her husband. Mr. Hoyt's remains will be conveyed to Chelsea, Mass., for interment.

This sad affair has made the Academy precincts look very gloomy, and it will be some time before the recollection of the explosion will be erased from the minds of the spectators.

At a meeting of the Engineer Class, held in the Department of Steam Engineering, U. S. Naval Academy, Monday, October 21, 1867, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His inscrutable wisdom to remove suddenly from us Chief Engineer Eben Hoyt, U. S. Navy, late head of Department of Steam Engineering U. S. Naval Academy,

Resolved, That in him we have lost one whose ability, energy and strict integrity commanded our highest respect and esteem.

Resolved, That we are deprived of an instructor who ever devoted the extended knowledge, acquired by long experience and diligent study, to our profit and advancement.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss of a friend who ever manifested a zealous interest in our welfare, and who by his continued kindness and sympathy endeared himself to us all.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in this their great affliction, and especially to her who has thus suddenly been called upon to mourn the loss of a devoted husband.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and Boston Journal, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased.

WM. S. MOORE,
CHARLES W. RAE,
JOHN Q. A. FORD,
Com. of Eng'r Class.

NEW FORT AT PLYMOUTH.

THE foundation of the Shovel Rock Fort, as it has been hitherto called, inside the breakwater, at Plymouth, having been completed some two or three years since by the Admiralty, was then passed into the control of the War Department, whose proper office is, it appears, to erect all that portion of the fortification which is above high-water mark. It appears that the War Office has at length determined to commence operations. The breakwater is built nearly east and west, and underneath the eastern part, lying nearly north and south, is the Shovel Rock. It is upon the inner or northern portion of this rock, separate from the breakwater, that the foundation is laid. The lower part of the foundation consists of granite blocks and cement and concrete blocks faced also with granite; the inner portion is filled in with cement concrete blocks brought up to high-water mark in one solid and compact foundation. Upon this the basement is built, the sill of the casemates being about sixteen feet above high-water mark. The inner, or north, side of the basement will contain the magazines, and the sea, or south, side will be fitted up as ablution-rooms and accommodation for men. From this basement communication will be had by two circular staircases of stone to the casemates over. We now come to a description of the new work. Hitherto this erection has been called the Shovel Rock Fort; hereafter it will be termed the Breakwater Fort. Although close to it, the breakwater is unconnected with it, and there appears no

present intention of forming a connection. The foundation is oval; the fort will be the same, and will extend to within 4 feet of the verge. The masonry basement is 150 feet east and west, by 120 feet north and south. The casemates will be above 45 feet deep, leaving open in the centre a space some 50 feet by 30 feet. The battery will mount eighteen guns, which will be nearly equidistant from each other, and will point in all directions. The face of the battery is to be 11 feet high, with a rake, like a ship's side, of 18 inches; it will consist of three layers of five-inch wrought-iron plates, bolted against perpendicular wrought-iron ribs, about 3 feet apart. Three feet behind the ribs there will be at intervals some wrought-iron cylinders filled with the best concrete. They are to be 7 feet by 3 feet, with the broadest part facing the ribs. The roof of the casemates will consist of arches of brick covered with concrete 6 feet thick, and faced with Seyssel asphalt to keep the casemates dry. The accommodation for artillerymen is not very extensive; but it is contemplated that, during peace at least, it will not be necessary for many to be stationed there. It is understood that Messrs. Hubbard, who have had several contracts at Plymouth from the Government, will erect the Breakwater Fort.—*London Times*.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, September 30, 1867.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions relating to officers of the Ordnance Department, issued during the month of September, 1867, is communicated for the information of the corps.

A. B. DYER,

Brevet Major-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, directed to proceed to Fort Monroe Arsenal to examine the 15-inch-gun carriages, with a view to the proper modification of the carriage of the 20-inch gun. Order Chief of Ordnance, September 3, 1867.

Brevet Major W. S. Beebe, directed to proceed to Fort Monroe Arsenal to assist Brevet Colonel T. G. Baylor in testing his (Brevet Major Beebe's) inertia fuze; after which to return to station. Order Chief of Ordnance, September 3, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General P. V. Hagner, directed to New York City to select and purchase a pump. Order Chief of Ordnance, September 7, 1867.

Captain E. D. Ellsworth, O. S. K., granted twenty days' leave from October 1, 1867. Order Chief of Ordnance, September 11, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Rodman, directed to Pittsburgh, Pa., to superintend the making certain projectiles by Park Brothers & Co. and Charles Knap's Nephews. Order Chief of Ordnance, September 21, 1867.

Brevet Major Jno. R. McGinness, granted fifteen days' leave. Order Chief of Ordnance, September 24, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. Maynadier, directed to proceed to and inspect Allegheny Arsenal. Order Chief of Ordnance, September 30, 1867.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL, all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

The *Tuscarora*, Captain Stanley, was at Melbourne, Australia, when last heard from.

The *Waterloo*, Commander J. H. Gillie, arrived at Panama from Valparaiso on the 10th instant.

The U. S. steamer *Saco* arrived at the Navy-yard, Washington, the 16th instant, where she is undergoing repairs.

The *Powhatan*, Admiral Dahlgren, and the *Nyack*, Lieutenant-Commander Pendegast, were at Valparaiso on the 26th of September.

COMMANDER Spicer, of the *Dakota*, now stationed at Panama, desires us to state there was no yellow fever at Panama, either on the ships or ashore, on the 14th instant.

The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury is now ready to pay the prize money due the officers and crew of the U. S. steamers *Sagam ore*, *Beauregard*, *Oleander* and *Para*, for the capture of the *Charmar*.

MIDSHIPMEN George N. Seymour, Emory H. Talbot, George Kronmiller and George Lyon, Jr., have resigned from the Naval Academy, and their resignations have been accepted by the Department.

The United States steamer *Unadilla* arrived at Singapore August 11th, fifty-seven days from the Cape of Good Hope; officers and crew all well; was to sail for Hong Kong in a few days.

The mail steamer *South America*, from Rio Janeiro, brings the latest advices from the South Atlantic squadron. This steamer left Rio Janeiro September 25th, Bahia 30th, Pernambuco October 2d, Para 8th, St. Thomas 15th. The *Guerriers*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Davis, was soon to leave for Bahia. The *Wasp* had arrived at Rio from the Plata. The *Patience* was at Bahia.

A REPORT appears in a Philadelphia paper that a disease resembling Asiatic cholera has broken out on board of the receiving ship *Potomac*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, on Saturday, the 19th instant. The *Potomac* has for several years been used as the receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, and some few months ago was brought North. On Sunday all hands on board who had not exhibited symptoms of the disease were removed to the *Constellation* and the *Florida*, which are anchored near by, and the *Potomac* was at once placed under hospital regulations.

REAR-ADMIRAL C. H. Davis, commanding South Atlantic Squadron, in a dispatch, dated August 29th last, states that on Wednesday, the 28th instant, the Brazilian Secretary of the Navy (Minister and Secretary of State for the Navy) visited the *Guerriers*, his flag-ship, accompanied by

a large civil and naval staff, and was received with appropriate honors. His excellency passed more than an hour and a half on board, and examined the ship very thoroughly, with many expressions of interest and satisfaction.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.—The *Northerner*, under the temporary charge of First Lieutenant Frank Barr (Captain McGowan being absent on special duty), continues in active service on the Chesapeake.

The fine revenue steamer *Seward* under command of the veteran officer Captain Henry B. Norris, having undergone a thorough overhauling and repair, has resumed her cruising on the Delaware.

The schooner *Black*, Lieutenant Commander, H. D. Hall, having in the interval been performing the duty of the *Seward*, has been ordered to the Delaware breakwater.

THE *Iroquois*, en route for Hong Kong, via Rio Janeiro, Capetown, Aden, and Muscat, arrived at Bombay, September 3, 1867. All well on board. The *Iroquois* is the third man-of-war that has visited Aden, and the second that has represented the American Navy at Muscat. The following is a list of her officers: Commander Earl English; Lieutenant-Commanders A. T. Mahan, William T. Stewart; Master Nichol Ludlow; Ensigns R. B. Bradford, A. H. Fletcher, J. M. Wilson; Midshipmen Wm. Watts, H. R. Wilson, J. R. Phelan, William H. Emory; Surgeon T. W. Leach; Assistant Surgeon H. N. Beaumont; Past Assistant Paymaster A. D. Bache; First Assistant Engineer H. B. Nones; Second Assistant Engineers W. W. Heaton, Minor Knowlton; Acting Assistant Engineer C. M. Burchard; Boatswain Herman Peters; Carpenter Oliver Gerry.

REAR-ADMIRAL H. K. Thatcher, commanding the North Pacific Squadron, in a dispatch dated September 30th last, makes the following report of the stations of vessels under his command, viz.: *Pennacola*, Commander Paul Shirly, off San Francisco, Cal.; *Lackawanna*, Captain William Reynold, on return to Honolulu from Brooks Island; *Ossipee*, Captain G. F. Emmons, en route to Alaska, R. A.; *Resaca*, Commander J. L. Bradford, on her passage to Sitka; *Saranac*, Captain J. M. Frailey, cruising on west coast of Mexico; *Saginaw*, Lieutenant-Commander J. G. Mitchell, repairing at Mare Island; *Suwanee*, Lieutenant-Commander M. W. Sanders, Gulf of California, but under orders for Panama; *Jamestown*, Lieutenant-Commander C. J. McDougal, Alaska, R. A.; *Mohongo*, Commander J. A. Greer, awaiting officers, tubes and crew, off Mare Island; *Cyane*, Commander J. Walters, preparing for Panama as guard and store-ship.

REVIEW OF THE GARRISON OF WASHINGTON.

The troops composing the garrison of Washington, consisting of the Twelfth and Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, and Company K, Fifth U. S. Cavalry (General Grant's body guard), were reviewed yesterday morning at the White Lot, south of the Treasury building. The line was formed at 10:30 A. M., and at 11 o'clock precisely the President, accompanied by General Grant, and escorted by Brevet Major-General Emory, commanding Department of Washington, appeared on the ground, and received the salute of the troops; after which the latter were broken into columns and passed in review at quick and double-quick time. After the termination of the review, Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Wallace, commanding Twelfth U. S. Infantry and garrison of Washington, put his regiment through some of the evolutions of the new tactics recently introduced into the regular service, of which Major-General Emory Upton is the author. The movements were performed in a highly creditable manner, considering the short time since the present system of tactics was introduced. After this, the company of cavalry performed some of the evolutions pertaining to that branch of the service, including a charge at full gallop, much to the admiration of the spectators. The troops presented a fine appearance, both as to their equipments and discipline, giving evidence of great care on the part of their officers. General Grant was accompanied by General Comstock and Colonel Badeau of his staff. The review and the succeeding manoeuvres occupied about one hour and a half, and were viewed with much interest by the spectators, of whom there were some fifteen hundred present on the ground.

THE Post-office Department has issued a handsomely-executed map, showing the post routes in the New England States at the date of December 29, 1866. This map is to be followed by a series of others, embracing, in succession, the other States, separately or in groups. Those of New York and the Middle Atlantic States are in progress, and will shortly appear. Besides the distribution to postmasters for the service of the department, these maps are on sale to the general public, and may be procured at the Post-office Department (Second Assistant Postmaster-General).

BREVET Brigadier-General Eli S. Parker, of General Grant's staff, has returned to Washington from an inspection of the Dismal Swamp Canal.

BREVET Brigadier-General F. Townsend, lieutenant-colonel Ninth Infantry, has been appointed inspector-general, Department of California.

CORRESPONDENCE.

YELLOW FEVER IN TEXAS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for September 28th, contains an editorial on "the" yellow fever in Galveston, full of "facts" furnished by United States officers.

There are a few errors in the article, which, in justice to the living should be corrected.

"Twelve thousand have been attacked." Somewhat too high in your figures. Put it at 9,000. Instead of saying four or five thousand have died, say 1,500. The sexton is required by law to make a complete return from day to day of the number of interments during the previous twenty-four hours, and receives so much for each grave dug—say five dollars from those able to pay, and half that amount for those that the city are compelled to bury. Of course it is not to the interest of the sexton to report less interments than actually take place. I enclose you a list of interments as reported officially. Including the Army deaths and making all allowance for errors, I put the number of deaths at 1,500. Now, if four or five thousand have died where are they all buried?

The Army surgeons were "not all sent at once." At the outbreak of the epidemic there were three surgeons in Galveston, Colonel Taylor, Medical Director, Surgeons Adams and Rowe, all of whom sacrificed their lives from a sense of duty. It is perfect folly to send unacclimated surgeons into a yellow fever district—it is sure death eight cases out of ten. They cannot take that care of themselves that is requisite during a yellow fever epidemic.

Again: I care not how finely educated our Northern physicians may be, they cannot come down into a yellow fever epidemic and be successful at the outset. The old physicians here will tell you that the disease presents itself in a different form at each and every appearance. The medicine that cures now may, during the next epidemic, injure the patient. It requires years of experience with the yellow fever to enable physicians to be successful practitioners. Nursing is one of the great aids to a speedy cure. No one can be a good nurse who has not been through an epidemic and studied all its symptoms. Many persons go out nursing who are entitled to all credit for their humanity and kindness of heart, and yet are no more fit to nurse yellow fever than a child two years old. They know nothing about the disease whatever, and can do only what they are told, and that in many cases inefficiently. For instance, you are nursing a patient; the turning point comes; you see there is a change taking place, and are satisfied that something in addition must be done. You are at sea. Satisfied in your own mind that ten minutes is a life, you do the best you can and send for the physician. In an hour probably he comes, and in two hours your patient is dead. Another patient is being nursed by one who has been through half a dozen epidemics, and understands thoroughly every symptom and change fully as well as the surgeon. The change comes when the fever is about leaving the patient, he watches every symptom, sees that the feet and hands are not growing cold; that no sickness at the stomach manifests itself; uses mustard first one place then another, whenever it may be necessary to counteract a pain, and by the time the doctor arrives, who has been sent for at the first sign of a change, the patient is not worse, but coming out of it finely. It is a hard fight for two or three hours, when the condition of the patient begins to change; then, if your nurse is an experienced one, he will begin the fight at once; doctor or no doctor, and in eight cases in ten will bring the patient through safely. No one should be in the sick-room except your nurse and physician. Visits from your intimate friends are more injurious than from strangers. Close your doors against all, get you an experienced surgeon and nurse, keep quiet, trust in the Almighty, laugh when you can, and in nine times out of ten you will get well. I pursued this plan in my family; we all were in bed nearly at the same time, and all recovered. Dosing with stimulants during the weak stage is one of the few things that killed. A little stimulant after you are able to eat plenty of broth, beef-tea, rice-water, toast, etc., will prove beneficial, but before that I believe it is rank poison to the stomach. I have never, during this epidemic, seen or heard of its being used under the circumstances you mention, when the patient recovered.

You are right when you say soldiers are unfit for nurses, on the theory I have given above.

You do great injustice, unintentionally, to the citizens of this place. They were willing, and in very many cases did, volunteer to nurse and assist officers' families. Drs. Haden, Dowell, Randall, Kelly, Gantt, and others, all seceded, cheerfully went whenever sent for, and did their duty nobly, without expectation of reward, save in the consciousness of duty well done. Dr. Haden, I believe, never lost a case among those connected with the Army, and he attended not a few.

Of the citizens, many offered their services, and rendered all the assistance in their power. Mr. Pierce and his assistants, of the Island City Hotel, all Rebels, worked faithfully and nobly, and without charge. All the executive and ward committees of the Howard Association cheerfully supplied nurses (good ones at that) when applied to by persons connected with the Army. Mr. Yard, president of the association, asked the writer almost daily, "Can we do anything for you to-day?—anything you need, or we can do for you, apply to us, and it will be furnished." There may have been cases where persons made remarks of a brutish character, but they were from persons who have not the countenance or respect of any respectable, honorable, high-minded citizens.

This epidemic has demonstrated one thing, the Government should supply the very best medical talent the South has during the prevalence of this fearful scourge, and the very best of experienced, practical, common-sense citizens for nurses. Had this been done, who knows how many valuable lives might have been saved? Do not understand me as reflecting upon our surgeons. Far from it, but as the late lamented Dr. Taylor told me a few days before he was taken down, "we know nothing about this disease and have to learn it." He was of the opinion that more than one epidemic was requisite to give the surgeon that practical knowledge necessary to render him a successful practitioner. His advice to me was "employ the best Southern talent, combined with experience, that you can find, in your family." I did so. This is somewhat lengthy, but I could not well curtail it and go over the ground I desired.

ALPHA.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, October 9, 1867.

NAVAL LIFE INSURANCE FUND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: In your last issue I notice a letter, signed "Lieutenant-Commander," on the subject of my proposed bill for "Life Insurance in the Navy." All the objections of this correspondent were well considered in drafting this bill, which was not drawn up without long reflection and discussion of the various points. It seems to me that the writer has not properly understood the principle which lies at the foundation of the bill, which is to distribute to the widows and orphans of officers of the Navy the surplus interest of the pension fund as equitably as possible, according to grade. To increase the amount of this benefit, the premium collected from their pay is to be added.

We need no information from "experts in life insurance." Our plan is not theirs. Our plan is simple, effective, and certain, and, by the provisions of the bill, *perpetual*. Your correspondent wishes to know, "Why not allow an officer to insure for any amount he sees fit?" Because, the principle of the bill forbids—because an officer, by increasing his premium at will, cannot acquire a right to an extra portion of the interest of the pension fund, which is three-fifths of the insurance fund.

"Is not the life of a boatswain as valuable to his widow and children as that of an Admiral?" asks "Lieutenant-Commander." Doubtless, the value to the widow and children, measured by affection, is the same; not the pecuniary value, however, unless their pay is the same, and prize money the same, and pension also. It is not difficult to see that the amount which would place a boatswain's wife in comparative comfort, and would maintain her accustomed manner of living, would not suffice for those who had occupied so far different a position. Would the "Lieutenant-Commander," commanding a vessel, be willing to take an equal share of prize money with the boatswain, or a boatswain's pension for his widow? I think not. "Why make the affair compulsory?" asks "Lieutenant-Commander." "Let it be optional, and all will surely come into it." It is made compulsory to make it certain, and it is not a hard condition to compel an officer to pay a very trifling premium to gain a benefit so entirely disproportionate to the amount paid in. "If all will surely come in," as he says, there is no hardship at all in making it compulsory.

My chief object in making this communication, which is the last I shall make on the subject, is, if possible, by explaining the principle on which the bill is founded, to drive away those crochets which some officers have, by which they confound this matter with ordinary life insurance.

This bill is founded upon the pension fund, upon relative rank (the higher the rank the greater the interest), and length of service. I shall be glad to see it improved, but while I am pleased with the enthusiasm of "Lieutenant-Commander" on the subject, I should not adopt his suggestions. I am, sir, respectfully,

JOHN GUEST, Captain, U. S. N.
U. S. NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 19, 1867.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: I, as well as every other old soldier, doubtless, am more than gratified to see the efforts being made to elevate the character, and enhance the comfort of our rank and file in the Army, by the publication of such communications as that signed "C. M. P." in your issue of October 5th, and I honor both the head and heart, not only of C. M. P., but of every other officer—for officer I judge him to be—who feels that his mission in the Army is not merely to wear shoulderstraps and draw his monthly pay, but to use his superior information, his acquired knowledge and influence for the regenerating of the morale of our enlisted men. As your correspondent C. M. P. truly says, "one good soldier is worth a dozen bad ones," for where is the officer who has not had personal experience of the pernicious effect that one bad soldier has in his squad or company. One careless, awkward man will spoil the movement of a whole company on drill. So also will one bad man, drunken and worthless, exercise an injurious influence on the morale of a portion, more or less, of the same company. The grand object to be attained to make a good soldier, is to make him contented and satisfied, and, to quote C. M. P. again, "attach him to the service if possible, and keep him in it." I contend that this is, to a very great extent, in the hands of the officers themselves, and what they have not in their power to do, the War Department has. Think, for one moment, of the number of desertions that take place from our Army during one year. So many men do not desert from mere whim: it is because they are not treated as men. Outside of the strictest construction of military discipline numbers of men are treated as dogs, as an inferior class of animal of the genus *homo*, spoken to like dogs, cursed at, and sometimes kicked. This is not an overdrawn picture, for during a long course of service I have seen it done a thousand times. I must say that I have never witnessed a commissioned officer strike a man, but I have heard them curse, and abuse, for some trifling affair most shamefully. The men who really do these things are the non-commissioned officers, who are often, very often, sadly inferior in mental ability, and everything that goes to make up the man, to the private whom they abuse. It is for this reason that I strongly advocate, and earnestly urge upon every company commander the imperative necessity that exists of selecting their very best men, both mentally and morally, for non-commissioned officers, and strongly recommend a close personal observation of the habits, as far as may be possible, of the various individuals composing the rank and file of their respective companies, and then to select for themselves suitable men to fill vacancies among the non-commissioned as they may occur. A man selected, should undergo an examination as to his mental acquirements, before he is appointed even a corporal. Nothing is more galling to a soldier who has received a good common-school education, than to see placed over him an ignorant, uneducated boor, who can not either read or write, and whose ideas never rise above the mere mechanical performance of his duty, and who tries to impress the private who is under his immediate control for the time being, with the idea that he, the said

corporal, is a very important person by loud-mouthed, vulgar, expletives and wholesale cursings and damnings. I regret to say, and I know of what I write, that a large number of desertions are due to the rough-riding, and unendurable tyranny of non-commissioned officers. All that is required is a more careful selection of the men, with an eye not only to their qualifications as soldiers, but also as good men, with, if possible, a little more book learning than the average of men composing the company.

I served as a private, and as non-commissioned officer in a company of the U. S. Army, long before the war, when the above was the rule, and with officers who were gentlemen in the broadest sense of the word. We had not one solitary desertion from that company for more than two years.

If officers of the Army make a universal rule of the above principles relative to their non-commissioned officers, I will guarantee that the records will show a less number of desertions by at least seventy-five per cent.

OLD SOLDIER.

THE PAY OF CONTRACT SURGEONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: I beg leave to call attention, through the pages of your journal, to the subject of the pay of "contract surgeons" in the U. S. Army. While the pay of all officers has increased, that of "contract surgeons" remains as it was before; viz., \$100 per month; and \$113 83 per month, with transportation in kind, when on duty in the field.

Why should not a surgeon, when acting under contract, receive the same pay and emoluments as those received by a surgeon who is commissioned? His duties and responsibilities are the same. He has sole charge of the health of the officers and men under his care; and if he fails to account for public property with which he is entrusted, its value is deducted from his pay. In all things he is expected to fill the place of a commissioned medical officer for a small remuneration; the commissioned officer having this further advantage, that his position is a permanent one, while that of the "contract surgeon" is only temporary.

Of course the evil cannot be immediately remedied, but there is one thing which might be done at once, which would be a boon to many surgeons serving under contract at distant stations, and who are anxious to present themselves before the examining board in New York to compete for commissions in the Army. This is, to furnish transportation to New York to those who obtain permission to appear before the board. Most of the vacancies are filled by men who have served under contract; but at present, in order to appear in New York, a man must pay his own expenses in going there. This, to one serving in the far West, as in Texas or New Mexico, is next to impossible; he can barely live in a manner befitting one acting as an officer, while receiving a small remuneration in paper money and paying high prices in gold.

If transportation could be furnished, to those recommended by the medical director of the Department in which they are serving, it would be felt as a partial relief to many, and they would not grumble so much at the fact of the employees of the Quartermaster's Department, who require merely an English education to fit them for their duties, receiving \$150 per month, while they who have acquired their profession by years of study, in addition to their previous education, are poorly remunerated at the rate of \$100 per month, beside being debarred, in many instances; from the opportunity of competing for a commission.

TEXAS.

CYCLONES AND HURRICANES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: In your issue of October 12th I find an interesting account of a cyclone by Acting Volunteer Lieutenant L. G. Vassallo, U. S. N. You have evidently, by misprint, an error of one hundred degrees in latitude. Should it not read: latitude 17 deg. 27 min. 43 sec. north, and longitude 63 deg. 48 min. 45 sec. west? That would place the U. S. gunboat *Penobscot*, July 23d, about one degree to the southward of St. Thomas, and one degree to the eastward.

In connection with this interesting subject of cyclones, and the deduction of Lieutenant Vassallo, I send you a compilation for the guidance of mariners in the Northern Hemisphere, prepared by a naval officer, which I think will prove invaluable to all sailors who have not studied the subject, and it may be the means of causing a more careful investigation of these winds, thus leading to valuable results.

By giving it a place in your journal you will place it before every officer of the Navy, and probably of the merchant service.

Ask some one to compile a similar table for the Southern Hemisphere.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HOW TO ASCERTAIN WHEN A HURRICANE OR CYCLONE IS AT HAND AND HOW TO AVOID IT.

1st—The indications of a hurricane or cyclone are four-fold, and they are all easy of recognition. They consist of—
First—A falling barometer.
Secondly—Threatening aspect of the weather and the appearance of the heavens.
Thirdly—A heavy swell of the sea, even far heavier than is due to the existing wind or to the one which has recently existed about the ship.
Fourthly—A wind increasing in violence.

Whenever or wherever all these indications are found to occur simultaneously (but as a general rule not otherwise), one may well take it for granted that a storm of this sort (a cyclone) is impending; that in fact he is already in contact with its outer margin and that it is time for him to immediately prepare and direct his ship accordingly.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

2d—If in this hemisphere, the first thing that is to be done is to bring the ship by the wind on the starboard tack, shorten sail, deaden her way as much as possible, then determine carefully by the compass how the wind veers, or whether it veers at all. (The wind of a hurricane being always gyrating, an hour or so at the most will, in all probability, be quite long enough to accomplish this purpose.)
3d—If the wind be found to veer, by compass, from left to right or to haul (as the veering of the wind from left to right is technically called), then keep the ship by the wind, or a little free on the starboard tack, and under as much canvas as would ordinarily be carried at any other time with the same force of wind, and continue to keep her by the wind or a little free, however much the wind may change to the right, until the barometer begins to rise and the wind itself cease in violence (there need be no apprehension of the wind shifting in any other direction than to the right, with the ship situated and acting like the one in point).
4th—If the wind be found by compass to veer from right to left or

to back (as the veering of the wind in this case is technically called), then run the ship off at once with the wind on the starboard quarter, note immediately the course that has to be steered to do so, and stick to that very course, no matter how much the wind may change to the left, as long as need be, or you can, owing to the vicinity of the land, or until the barometer begins to rise and the wind to cease in violence. A ship situated and acting like this case now in view will always find the wind to back.

5th—If the wind be found by compass not to veer at all, to remain steady at one particular quarter, then run the ship off at once (vicinity of land permitting), with the wind well aft on the starboard quarter, say so as to bring the wind within being two points dead aft; note immediately a course to be steered to do so, and stick to this very course, no matter how much the wind may change to the left, until the barometer begins to rise and the wind to cease in violence. A ship situated and acting like this now in view will, like the one last mentioned, always find the wind to back, and either of them may, by doing as directed, readily run herself into a gloriously fair wind, and thus turn the storm to a great advantage.

6th—In each of the before-mentioned (three) cases the ship, after following out the direction prescribed, finding the barometer to rise and the wind to cease in violence, may then be kept with the wind abeam on the starboard tack, irrespective of the direction which it may blow. No great while will now elapse before the centre or vortex will have passed entirely by you and at comparatively harmless distance; and thus all danger of any moment will have completely ended, and in each of these cases, too, by adhering closely to these directions, a fair wind and fine weather may be confidently expected in a large majority of instances.

WINDS ENCOUNTERED IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Winds S. E.—If it veer to east steer north or N. N. W.; if it veer to south steer by the wind, starboard tack; if it veer not at all steer N. N. W. or N. W.
Winds S. E. by E.—If it veer to the east steer by N. by W. or N. W. by N.; if it veer to the south steer by the wind, starboard tack; if it veer not at all steer N. W. by N. or N. W. by W.
Winds E. S. E.—If it veer to the east steer N. N. W. or N. W.; if it veer to the south steer by the wind, starboard tack; if it veer not at all steer N. W. or N. W.
Winds E. by S.—If it veer to the east steer N. W. by N. or N. W. by W.; if it veer to the south steer by the wind, starboard tack; if it veer not at all steer N. W. by W. or W. by N.
Winds East.—If it veer to the northward steer N. W. or W. N. W.; if it veer to the southward steer by the wind, starboard tack; if it veer not at all steer N. W. or W.
Winds E. N. E.—If it veer to the northward steer N. W. by W. or W. by N.; if it veer to the southward steer by the wind, starboard tack; if it veer not at all steer W. or S. W.
Winds N. E. by E.—If it veer to the northward steer W. by N.; if it veer to the east steer by the wind, starboard tack; if it veer not at all steer W. by S. or S. W. by W.
Winds N. E.—If it veer to the northward steer W. W. S. W.; if it veer to the east steer by the wind, starboard tack; if it veer not at all steer W. S. W. or S. W.
Winds N. E. by N.—If it veer to the northward steer W. by S. or S. W. by W.; if it veer to the east steer by the wind, starboard tack; if it veer not at all steer S. W. by W. or W. by N.
Winds N. N. E.—If it veer to the northward steer W. S. W. to S. W.; if it veer to the eastward steer by the wind, starboard tack; if it veer not at all steer S. W., S. S. W.
Winds N. by E.—If it veer to the northward steer S. W. by W. to S. W. by S.; if it veer to the east steer by the wind, starboard tack; if it veer not at all steer S. W. by S. W. or S. W. by W.
Winds North.—If it veer to the eastward steer S. W., S. S. W.; if it veer to the westward steer by the wind, starboard tack; if it veer not at all steer S. S. W. or S. W.
The first of any two courses given is generally the preferable one, but the second may be steered with safety.

FIRST SERGEANTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: I have perused in the JOURNAL lately, with much pleasure, several articles treating on some of the many abuses in the service, and remedies for the same, evidently from men who know what they write of, and who have the interests of the service at heart.

From experience I am able to endorse all that your correspondent ("RONREVOG") says in your last week's issue, and sincerely thank him for it. It is not every soldier who can fill the position of an orderly sergeant, and consequently every inducement should be held out to good men who can; but who, under the existing state of affairs, are rather dubious about taking the stripes, and in many cases the actual command of a company, when there are so many little and great annoyances to deter them from a satisfactory performance of their duties as such.

In addition to the removal of such of them as "RONREVOG" mentions, I take the liberty of offering (what in the opinion of many good officers would be for the best interests of the service) a further inducement to good, capable men, that after a year's service as orderly sergeants they be permitted to appear before an examining board, and if creditably passed, give them Second Lieutenant's commissions; and to aid them in the preparation for such examination, that the Government supply each post, when convenient, with the requisite books, etc. Should all this be done—and it is not too much to expect—I venture to affirm that the service will be in every way the gainer.

The present style of flooding the Army with officers passed on a very shallow examination works to the detriment of many good, and is the means of letting into the service through political and other influences, men with whom no gentleman would willingly associate, and who are in some instances a positive disgrace to the service.

Now, Mr. Editor, you must not jump to the conclusion that I am a non-com. with blasted hopes, etc., for I am nothing of the kind, but one who has been a soldier and proud of my cloth—such as it was—and would like to see my old comrades receive a helping hand. PHIL.

New York, Oct. 14, 1868.

THE SIOUX AND THE INDIAN QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: In a letter published in some of the New York papers about the 20th of April last, ex-Commissioner Boggs speaks of "Red Cloud" and his few adherents as the only hostile Indians.

No doubt the writer firmly believes that such is the case, but we must say, that after a year's residence in the midst of the hunting grounds of the said "Red Cloud," we are compelled to differ with him.

The Sioux Nation is made up of many bands, and each of these bands has one or more leaders, or head chiefs. Each of these chiefs rules his own band, and no chief can be said to be the head chief of the nation. Now, so far from there being only one small band of hostile Sioux, there are and have been seven of the largest bands joined together for war. Of these chiefs, the most influential is "Red Cloud;" the next, "The Man that is Afraid of His Horses."

During the past Winter they have been encamped on Tongue and Powder Rivers, Dakota Territory, and they say they are going to remain there, or in those neighborhoods, and defy the Government to send troops against them.

In addition to these Sioux there are the northern bands

of Arapahoes and Cheyennes—the former under the leadership of "The Medicine Man."

Lately forty lodges of "Gros Ventres of the Prairie" (who are a branch of the Arapahoe family), under a celebrated chief, have joined them, and have taken the war-path around Fort U. F. Smith.

Mr. B. expresses his regret that the Government did not act upon his recommendation, and "send a small military force to the headquarters of the Yellowstone Indians to chastise 'Red Cloud' and his adherents." It is fortunate that his recommendation was not acted upon. In 1861 a few men could as soon have whipped the South, as now, in 1867, a few soldiers can whip "Red Cloud's" band. The cases are parallel, and the results will be the same. It will take a large force to whip the northern Sioux and their allies.

Mr. Boggy thinks that it is a great mistake to charge the frauds that have been committed on the Indians against Indian agents and traders. We ourselves believe that traders come in for more than their share of the blame, but among mountaineers, and others who have been in the country for years, the name Indian agent is synonymous with rascal and thief.

They say they never knew an honest one. It is a notorious fact that but a portion of the annuity goods sent to the Indians in the vicinity of Fort Laramie during many years was given to them. The remainder were placed in charge of dishonest traders, who traded them to the very Indians to whom they belonged as a right.

The Indian Bureau should be abolished, and the entire control of Indian affairs placed in the hands of the War Department. Then, and not until then, can we expect a systematic and uniform course of policy.

Traders should not be allowed to trade arms or ammunition, but the Government should supply friendly tribes with a very limited amount of ammunition for the purpose of killing small game. The most intelligent traders recommend this course. We think we can see a tendency in influential ranchmen, sutlers, etc., to bring about a peace with the Sioux, now that there are a number of soldiers being sent into the country, and said parties are getting a good supply of goods on hand. Last Fall they were crying out for soldiers to come and whip the Indians; now they are advocating peace at any price. If peace is made now certain persons will make their fortunes, but the Government will suffer a great humiliation. Indians will then begin to consider white men dogs, and will argue that they are afraid to fight and avenge their wrongs. Has the nation no pride? They surely will not treat with these crimson-handed murderers, and forget the Phil. Kearny massacre.

If made, how long would peace last? Just as long as the celebrated Laramie peace lasted. Just long enough for the Indians to get a full supply of powder and lead, and for some of the troops to be ordered out of the country.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I observe by the papers that Engineer Sawyer of the Navy has been found guilty by Court-martial of saying that "Congress would fail of its duty if it did not impeach the President," and has been sentenced therefor.

As I presume this is the first case in which the form of expression has been declared an offence against discipline, I should like the opportunity of remarking upon it briefly in your columns.

The Constitution makes it the right and duty of Congress to impeach and try the President for reasons given. I maintain that whatever it is expressly the duty of Congress to do, it is the privilege of every citizen to state his views upon; that this specific provision for impeachment takes such an expression of opinion out of the class of disrespectful and contemptuous remarks, making it only a civil duty or privilege.

It is just as much the business of the House of Representatives to impeach the President as to elect him, if there fails to be a choice by the people; and a soldier has just as much right to express himself on the one subject as on the other. Both steps are formal, legal, constitutional—and, in their establishment, was guaranteed the right of every citizen to discuss or advocate them. Each affects the interests of the whole community, and demands the remark of the whole body of citizens.

No one would say that it was conduct to the prejudice of discipline to give utterance to a preference for the election of Mr. McClellan in 1864, as against the then incumbent, provided it was personally respectful in its terms, and contained no criticism on the official acts of Mr. Lincoln as commander-in-chief. No more is it disrespectful to assert on general grounds, or on no grounds given, that the public interests demand the removal of the Executive. The Constitution puts both election and impeachment in the hands of the same representative body, and, by the very nature of our institutions, calls for the remarks of all citizens.

Some may here interpose the cavil that the office of impeachment is left to the House of Representatives, and that they only have any business to take cognizance of any reasons demanding it; but here lies the greatest force of my objection. Congress is not an hereditary body of legislators, with original and independent powers, but by the very spirit and form of our institutions awaits the suggestions of the public will, and the correction of the public criticism. Half the laws that are passed in free communities are passed in deference to the informal expression of public opinion, and herein, and herein only, consists republican liberty of speech.

If an officer of the Army or Navy is not permitted to say, before or after the fact, that the President ought to be impeached, he is stripped of the highest rights of citizenship. One of two things must be distinctly acknowledged: Either that officers of the Army or Navy do not retain political privileges, and have no right to political opinions, or else they may express themselves freely on every matter that, by the provisions of the Constitution, comes before Congress, their representative and servant.

It may be worth while to add in conclusion that I am not an advocate of impeachment, but I am an advocate of the right of every officer to do his political duty.

FRANCIS A. WALKER.

ARMY PERSONAL.

J. J. STEWART, of Indiana, has been appointed a paymaster in the Army.

FIRST Lieutenant R. B. Wade, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to recruiting duty at Trenton, New Jersey.

MAJOR M. J. Ludington, quartermaster U. S. Army, is announced as chief quartermaster of the District of New Mexico.

THE resignation of Brevet Major-General Alfred Pleasanton, Major Second U. S. Cavalry, has been accepted, to take effect January 1, 1868.

BREVEE Lieutenant-Colonel N. Prime, Captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been authorized to act temporarily, as assistant adjutant-general of the District of Texas, to date October 7, 1867.

DURING the illness of the acting assistant adjutant general of the district, First Lieutenant Luke O'Reilly, Thirty-ninth Infantry, will, in addition to his other duties, perform those of acting assistant adjutant general of the District of Louisiana.

SECOND Lieutenant L. A. Abbott, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, has been assigned temporarily to duty with Company G, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, on duty at Headquarters Fifth Military District. He will report, in person, to Captain C. D. Beyer, Forty-first Infantry, commanding the company.

BREVEE Brigadier-General Adam E. King, formerly on the staff of General Ricketts and afterward on that of General Hancock, has been nominated for State Senator by the Republicans of the Second District of Maryland. This district lies within the limits of the City of Baltimore.

BREVEE Major J. H. Donovan, Captain Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from recruiting duty at Trenton, New Jersey, and ordered to proceed to La Crosse, Wis., and relieve First Lieutenant R. B. Wade, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, in charge of the recruiting rendezvous at that place.

BREVEE Colonel A. D. Nelson, major First U. S. Infantry, having reported for duty at Headquarters District of Louisiana, he has been assigned to the temporary command of the post of New Orleans, Louisiana, during the illness of Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, lieutenant colonel Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

A FIELD-OFFICER'S Court was appointed to meet at the headquarters of the battalion of the First U. S. Infantry, stationed in New Orleans, at 10 o'clock a. m., October 15, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Colonel A. D. Nelson, Major First U. S. Infantry.

BREVEE Brigadier-General James Totten, assistant inspector general, has been ordered to make the quarterly inspection of troops at the following posts, in the order named: Forts Porter, Niagara, Ontario; Madison Barracks, Plattsburg Barracks; Forts Adams, Warren, Independence, Constitution, Preble, Sullivan, Trumbull, Schuyler, Hamilton, Lafayette, Wadsworth and Delaware.

CAPTAIN William West, Second U. S. Infantry, having been tried before a General Court-martial, at Louisville, Kentucky, and found guilty of "drunkenness on duty," and "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," has been sentenced to be cashiered. The sentence of the court has been approved by the President, and Captain West accordingly ceased to be an officer of the Army from August 16th, 1867.

THE following is a list of officers registered at headquarters Fifth Military District, from October 3, 1867, to October 13, 1867: First Lieutenant J. Alman, Fourth Cavalry, witness in General Court-martial; Second Lieutenant J. L. Bullis, Forty-first Infantry, from War Department; Chaplain John C. Jacobi, Ninth Cavalry, en route to join regiment.

THE following named officers have reported for duty at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, during the week ending October 29th, per instructions from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City, viz: Brevet Major J. D. Jones, captain Thirty-seventh Infantry; Captain H. B. Wade, Eighth Cavalry; Brevet Captain J. H. May, first lieutenant Twelfth Infantry; T. Byrne, first lieutenant Second Infantry.

THE following named persons have, since last report, passed satisfactory examinations before the Artillery Examining Board, in session at Washington, D. C.: Second Lieutenant W. P. Van Ness, First U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant R. H. Patterson, First U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant C. L. Best, Jr., First U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant Charles W. Hobbs, Third U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant G. N. Whistler, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant J. A. Campbell, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

A MILITARY Commission was appointed to meet at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 7th day of October, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of William A. Castleberry (citizen of Montgomery county, Alabama) and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the Commission: Major E. W. Crittenden, Fifth U. S. Cavalry; Captain Alfred Hedberg, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant William Binning, Fifth U. S. Cavalry; Captain Samuel R. Honey, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, Judge Advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to assemble at Fort Gibson, C. N., on Monday, the 21st day of October, instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major M. Bryant, captain Sixth U. S. Infantry; Captain George P. Robinson, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant S. P. Jocelyn, Sixth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant J. T. Morrison, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant A. M. Wetherell, Sixth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant George T. Cook, Sixth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant J. F. Munson, Sixth U. S. Infantry, Judge Advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at

Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, on the 11th day of October, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as might properly be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General William H. Sidell, lieutenant-colonel Tenth Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General L. H. Pelouze, major and assistant adjutant-general U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Hall, captain Tenth Infantry; Brevet Major E. E. Sellers, captain Tenth Infantry; Captain J. L. Smyth, Tenth Infantry; First Lieutenant William H. King, Tenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on Thursday the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General P. Morrison, colonel U. S. Army; Lieutenant-Colonel Enoch Steen, U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. McNutt, major Ordnance Department; Brevet Captain J. H. Rollins, first lieutenant Ordnance Department; Brevet Captain Henry McQuiston, second lieutenant U. S. Army; First Lieutenant E. A. Woodruff, U. S. Engineers; Judge-Advocate, First Lieutenant F. E. Brownell, U. S. Army.

IN accordance with the requirements of paragraph 15, Special Orders No. 453, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, current series, a Board of officers to consist of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. Rodenbough, major Forty-second (Veteran) Infantry; Captain Louis E. Crone, Forty-second (Veteran) Infantry; Second Lieutenant Andrew C. Bayne, adjutant Forty-second (Veteran) Infantry, will meet at New York City on the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon the qualifications for appointment as second lieutenant in the United States Army of Artificer John J. O'Connell, Company A, U. S. Engineer battalion.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at the post of Grenada, Mississippi, at 10 o'clock a. m., the 15th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General G. Pennypacker, colonel Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Captain H. A. Theaker, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Captain J. A. Hearn, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant George W. Graffam, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Clayton Hale, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant W. W. Parry, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant George B. Pickett, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant E. H. Totten, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Atlanta, Georgia, on the 17th day of October, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Private Patrick Logan, Company I, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major C. F. Trowbridge, captain Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Charles I. Wilson, captain Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; Captain Charles Wheaton, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant James W. Powell, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant William Quinton, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Sydney E. Clark, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Cyrus A. Earnest, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

THE following officers since last report have passed a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board in session in New York City: Wm. L. Sherwood, second lieutenant, Thirty-first Infantry; Jas. L. Cranston, second lieutenant, Tenth Infantry; John L. Bullis, second lieutenant, Forty-first Infantry; Charles Sellmer, second lieutenant, Second Infantry; W. H. McLaughlin, captain, Twenty-sixth Infantry; H. De Lany, second lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry; James M. Burns, second lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry; John H. Coale, second lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry; J. Beres Taylor, second lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Infantry; W. W. Wood, second lieutenant, Second Infantry; H. H. Pierce, second lieutenant, First Infantry.

A GENERAL Court-martial for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it, by authority from Headquarters Department of the East, has been appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R. I., on the 24th day of October, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable. On completion of its duties at this post it will adjourn to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., and thence to Fort Preble, Portland, Maine. Detail for the Board: Brevet Major-General H. J. Hunt, lieutenant-colonel Third Artillery; Brevet Major-General J. M. Brannan, major First Artillery; Brevet Brigadier-General R. C. Drum, lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant general; Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Haskin, lieutenant-colonel First Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. Livingston, captain Third Artillery; Brevet lieutenant-colonel R. C. Duryea, captain First Artillery; Brevet Major G. F. Barstow, first lieutenant Third Artillery; First Lieutenant E. D. Wheeler, First Artillery, is appointed Judge Advocate.

THE President has issued an order remitting the sentence of a Court-martial in the case of sixteen soldiers, members of the First (and Fourth Artillery, United States Army, tried in Buffalo, N. Y., last Summer for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The charge was that they did, without authority, join a Fenian festival, and discarding the uniform of the United States, did dress in the uniform of the Fenian association on one of the said association's gala days, under arms, or in company with men under arms, said Fenian association being an institution reported to be in armed hostility to the Government of Great Britain, with which the United States was at peace. The record shows that the men attended a picnic at Black Rock, New York, and drilled with a company of Fenians; that at this picnic there were prizes offered for the best drilled company, and that on their trial the accused said they only joined in the company to aid in winning a prize. The court sentenced the men to forfeit two months' pay each. The President orders them to be restored to duty without loss of pay.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

DR. SARAZIN, Professor in the Faculty at Strasbourg, has been occupying himself and some other surgeons with a series of experiments which were designed to ascertain the character of the wounds made by the Chassepot rifled musket, and carbine. Five dead bodies were experimented upon, being set as targets and fired at. The result was "at short distances the orifice of exit of the ball from the body was enormous; from seven to thirteen times larger than the ball. Arteries and veins were cut transversely; muscles torn and reduced to pulp; bones shattered to a considerable extent, and out of all proportion to the dimensions of the projectile." This for the rifle. The carbine produced far less disastrous effects, and more like those described in existing works on medical surgery.

THE London Times now clamors to have the fifteen-inch gun fired at targets inclined to the line of fire at angles of twenty or twenty-five degrees. It says this should be done "as soon as the ordnance committee have anything to fire at, and while the gun remains unharmed by its heavy charges. Such an opportunity for comprehensive experiment has never yet been seen. Cannot we persuade the War Office to carry it a little further, and bring the northern European gun, the nine-inch Krupp's breech-loader, into the competition? Nothing is to be gained by secrecy in this matter. Our light burns strongly enough to bear a few breezes, and there is no reason to put it under a bushel."

* * * These penetrations at high angles are of the utmost importance, because they represent the cases most likely to occur in real war. The big American gun cost the country £1,500, and there is some natural objection to risk its early destruction by continuing to fire one hundred-pound charges. But while acknowledging that the life of one cast-iron gun may be very different in duration to the life of another, such a test will at least show what may be counted on as one possibility in service. The bursting of such a gun in a turret would be ruin to the morale of a whole ship's crew. But if the life of one gun be as much, say, as twenty rounds, (!) a reckless captain might risk it in action for a few rounds on the chance of getting a single shot in between wind and water."

THE Servians have indulged in the luxury of a sham siege of the fortress of Belgrade, which is now in their hands. They made regular approaches to it from the glacis, and, having completed their parallels, they put rifled guns in position, and in two days succeeded in breaching the wall in two places. It was only then that they seemed to recollect that they had pledged themselves, when the Turks evacuated the fortress, to keep it in good order; for a notification appeared in the official paper saying that the practice having proved satisfactory the breaches would be repaired.

EXPERIMENTS are making at Chatham on a new method of testing the quality of armor plates by galvanism. The trials are made in accordance with the recommendation of the Astronomer Royal, Mr. AIRY.

BRIEF Major-General McDowell, commanding Department of California, has issued the following order:

It has been reported by the commander of the District of Prescott that large quantities of grain, issued by the Quartermaster's Department to the cavalry horses in his command, have been sold by the non-commissioned officers and men for their own personal benefit; and that, in consequence of these frauds, his cavalry horses have been at times so exhausted as to be unable to do their work in the pursuit of Indians. He further states that it is reported to him that this species of peculation "obtains everywhere on this coast."

That such large amounts as represented should have been stolen as a constant practice, and the horses defrauded to such an extent as to render them unfit for service, shows utter neglect on the part of the officers whose business it is to see that the public animals in their charge are cared for, and get the hay and grain provided for them.

It is feared that the District of Prescott is not the only one where such shameful practices and neglects obtain, for it has come to the notice of the general commanding that at certain cavalry stations in Southern Arizona horses have been reported as broken down, though grain had been regularly issued, and no hard service performed; and, as a further proof of these frauds, escorts taken by officers who saw that their horses were regularly fed were returned, after a long march, in better order than when they left camps where they had done no field duty!

Hereafter commanders of companies of cavalry will make it their special duty to see, in person, and make their officers see in person, that the grain and hay issued for their companies is actually received and fed to their horses. They will make through their post and district commanders, monthly reports of the forage received, and will certify on the report that they have, or one of their officers has, seen it actually fed to the animals for whom it was drawn.

These reports will be revised by the district commanders, and forwarded to department headquarters.

Officers commanding cavalry companies will investigate and report to what extent, if at all, these frauds have been practiced in their companies by their non-commissioned officers and men.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1867.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

"THE ENGINEER" AND THE SWEDISH XV-INCH-GUN BOATS.

OUR London cotemporary, in his issue of October 4th, has criticised the Swedish XV-inch-gun boat in a manner showing that he is profoundly ignorant on the subject; at the same time displaying a degree of bad temper not very creditable to a scientific journal. We can make some allowances on account of the unpleasant position in which the *Engineer* is placed before its readers, now that all its calculations and predictions about American ordnance have proved false; and we can well imagine that the mounting of XV-inch guns on small, light vessels, by the Swedes, is very annoying, and that all Englishmen contemplate with humiliation the stubborn fact that within a very brief time it might cost them their boasted iron-clad navy to enter, with hostile purpose, ports belonging to their little Eastern neighbor. We can readily imagine all this, yet we cannot excuse the *Engineer's* untruthful and blundering criticism of the new auxiliary in naval defence, which we described in our issue of the 21st of September.

Our cotemporary, at the very commencement of his criticism, exposes a complete want of knowledge on the subject. He informs his readers that ERICSSON is the first to construct gun boats carrying a heavy gun placed parallel with the keel and trained by the vessel. This system was adopted by Sweden more than a century ago. Indeed, her coast defence has, ever since naval ordnance was introduced, depended mainly on her gun boats propelled by oars. ERICSSON has, therefore, simply substituted the propeller for the oar, placed the crew below the water line, protected the gun against the enemy's fire, applied a small auxiliary steam engine, and introduced a wheel at the bow for turning the vessel on her centre. This wheel, the construction of which our cotemporary does not at all understand, as will be seen presently, he thinks, "would throw discredit on the inventive genius of a schoolboy." In our description of the XV-inch-gun boat, we said that the training wheel resembles "an ordinary paddle-wheel, the axle of which is parallel with the keel." We also stated that the paddles "assume a horizontal position while passing the upper portion of the circle, and a vertical position while passing the lower portion," to which we added that they "pass endwise through the water." In opposition to this statement the *Engineer* informs its readers that the paddles "feather so as to be transverse to the line of keel when at the highest point." What an idea to emanate from the head of a mechanical journal—the paddles moving flatwise in the direction of the vessel! That one who is merely engineer, should commit errors when discussing questions of naval ordnance or naval architecture, may be excused; but such ridiculous mistakes as our cotemporary makes with reference to the simple mechanical subject—a common paddle-wheel—we think, "would throw discredit on a schoolboy," without "inventive genius." But the gross misconception of our cotemporary does not stop with his flatwise-moving paddles; he asserts that the entire structure

would be subjected "to total destruction the first time the vessel runs on a sandbank." We will not trouble our readers by demonstrating the absurdity of this statement. It will suffice to state that the training wheel is only placed one foot forward of the perpendicular stem of the hull of the boat, and that the lowest point of the paddles is five feet above the bottom of the keel. But, though we spare the reader the infliction of a demonstration showing that the wheel could not possibly be hurt by a sandbank struck by the keel of a vessel several feet below the paddles, we cannot pass over the *Engineer's* statement that "a screw, or a good centrifugal pump, would be better in every way." We have personal knowledge of the fact that the selection of the best means for turning the vessel on the centre, has received the fullest consideration; and that various experiments have been made to settle the question practically. We have now before us the records of the trial of the training gear, which was ultimately adopted, proving its action to be so efficient that the lateral force imparted to the experimental raft, multiplied by the speed of the paddles, exhibits a development of dynamic force for each man employed at the winch, of 5,456 foot pounds, beside overcoming frictions. This result speaks for itself, and will satisfy the professional reader that the training wheel is thoroughly efficient. As to the employment of a screw for imparting a transverse motion to the bow of the vessel, suggested by the *Engineer*, the proposition is too absurd to merit notice. Regarding the employment of "a good centrifugal pump" for turning the vessel by a jet of water, any of our smart Yankee lads, who have served six months' apprenticeship in our machine shops where these pumps are manufactured, could tell our cotemporary enough about the requisite power to convince him that the entire crew of the Swedish gunboat would not be sufficient to do what he suggests. The want of space within the boat to accommodate the proposed cumbersome pump and driving gear, the critic has overlooked. The assertion that the training wheel is exposed to the enemy's fire is quite groundless, as it is placed entirely below deck, and protected by the five-inch solid side armor at the bow, where the raft forms an angle of only 28° to the line of keel, thus rendering penetration by any kind of projectile quite impossible. One point more and we have done with that "clumsy expedient," the training wheel. The *Engineer* says that it is "caused to rotate by men below who operate vertical levers driving a crank shaft." We stated distinctly that the wheel was turned by means of "a winch." The point is unimportant, and we would not have swelled the interminable list of blunders excepting to show that the *Engineer's* statement is unreliable in every particular.

The assertion that "the first heavy wave which tumbles over the decks" may send the Swedish XV-inch-gun boat to the bottom, will amuse those who have given due consideration to the subject. These vessels, with their iron decks rivetted to the hull, are in fact life-boats, absolutely safe as long as there is water under their keels.

What the *Engineer* says about "wasting the potential energies of the shot in the billows," is not likely to deter the Swedes, whose great experience with small gunboats has taught them how to fire in a seaway. A vessel firing over the bow evidently has a great advantage in a high sea, since, at the extreme elevation on the wave, there is always a moment when the vessel is level, at which moment effective fire may be delivered. Our cotemporary will do well to study certain reports relating to the rolling of the broadside iron-clads, and the inefficiency of their guns in a seaway.

The *Engineer* caps the climax of reckless assertion when it informs its readers that the Swedish XV-inch-gun boats lack ventilation, and that their crews will be suffocated. The truth is, that the means adopted for ventilating these vessels, so far from being imperfect, are very complete. A ventilating pipe sixteen feet high, two feet diameter, provided with a swinging top which may be turned to the wind, is applied above the quarters of the crew, and protected against the enemy's fire by being placed in a line with and abaft the turret and pilot house. In addition to the protection thus afforded, the lower part of the ventilating pipe is made of thick plates, like the turret. Ventilation is also powerfully promoted by perforations at the top of the pilot house and turret.

The objection urged against the Swedish gunboats that they are too slow and may be run down by large iron-clads, is merely a repetition of a very old story, which ignores the fact that these vessels are intended to defend inlets on the coast, but not to fight at sea. And which also ignores the important fact that they will be stationed in shoal water along the ship channels, from whence they may, without risk of being run down, use their heavy guns to the best advantage against an advancing enemy.

Reflecting persons who carefully consider the properties of the 15-inch Swedish gunboats, will ask the question, What would have been the effect on the contest if, during the late war, the Confederates had possessed a fleet of such vessels? The answer requires but little consideration. Our Western iron-clads and gunboats would have been all destroyed, and we should have been driven from the Mississippi and its tributaries. FARRAGUT could not have captured New Orleans, and every Union vessel would have been sunk or burned had the capture been attempted. The conqueror of Vicksburg could best tell what effect the undisputed Confederate possession of the Western rivers would have had on his operations. As to Beaufort, let us suppose that DU PONT had made the dash at Hilton Head in the presence of the fleet of XV-inch-gun boats—the "fantastical fleet of queer craft" which puzzles the brain of our London cotemporary. Would the gallant commander have brought a single vessel safely out of the conflict excepting by flight? Then the blockade. What would have happened to our ships during the days and weeks of dead calms, if the enterprising enemy had possessed the floating XV-inch-gun-carriages—the "queer craft"—which could be propelled absolutely noiselessly, at the rate of four knots, without coal? The fate of the *Nashville* tells us how readily a XV-inch shell could have put an end to the watchful Union ship busy keeping away the blockade runner. Another question: Would England, would NAPOLEON, have long tolerated such an imperfect blockade as we could have maintained in the presence of the "fantastical fleet of XV-inch-gun boats?"

AMONG the causes of desertions on the Plains is one which it seems to us can be, and ought to be, removed. Many of the soldiers there are put to work in building the posts, constructing barracks, quartermaster and commissary storehouses, stockades, stables, etc. Their pay is sixteen dollars a month, with, say, six dollars extra-duty pay, and one ration. Alongside of them are civilians working on the same buildings, doing the same sort of duty, who receive forty-five dollars a month and their board. It is not surprising to hear that the enlisted men complain that they are unfairly treated, and that some of them make such treatment an excuse for deserting. This work of building should be performed by civilians alone, that the soldiers might be kept thoroughly drilled and instructed in the art of Indian fighting. If it were known that such a discrimination was made in their favor, the standard of enlistments could be raised, the morale of the soldiers kept up to a higher point, desertions made less frequent, and, with better-instructed troops, we should hear of fewer massacres and ambushes. We do not wish to be understood as in any way palliating the seriousness of the crime of desertion—the gravest crime a soldier can commit. We only desire to call the attention of the authorities to this special cause of complaint, in the hope that a remedy may be found and applied.

INQUIRIES are constantly made of us as to whether a civilian who has never been in the service, either Regular or Volunteer, is now eligible to an appointment in the Army. It seems that such persons have received commissions. The Act approved July 28, 1866, fixing the peace establishment, provides that original vacancies in the grades of first and second lieutenant created by the act, shall be filled by selection from among the officers and soldiers of Volunteers. This, however, does not apply to vacancies not made by the act. The casualties of service at the present time cause an average of over three vacancies a day, and, these not being original vacancies, there is nothing to prevent the appointment of civilians to the places left open. The appointments of which our correspondents justly complain are, therefore, undoubtedly in accord with the letter of the law; but

they just as certainly run counter to its spirit. It was the plain intention of the framers of the law to give the preference to soldiers who had served during the war. It certainly was not contemplated that their claims should be set aside in favor of civilians who staid at home in war time, and waited until peace came to seize an opportunity to get commissions.

POLITICS IN THE SERVICE.

WE cannot hesitate to express our regret at the action taken in the case of Assistant Engineer SAWYER. The charge itself, that of "using language disrespectful to the President," is one which is at all times delicate to discuss, and especially so in times of heated political controversy like those in which we now live.

In the case of Mr. SAWYER, too, if we are rightly informed, there were special circumstances of provocation, which greatly mitigate his alleged offence. He and his brother officers were engaged in a political, not a military, discussion, in which, it is said, "Congress was denounced as an unconstitutional body, guilty of usurpation," and "unjust and tyrannical." Mr. SAWYER hotly defended Congress, and declared that "the President had violated his pledges to the people, and ought to be impeached." This language just quoted is the sum and substance of Mr. SAWYER's offending. It requires no argument to show that, in the first place, the provocation offered to him was very great, and that the language used by the officers who were not tried for their indecorum, was, to say the least, quite as much out of accordance with what is just and right as the language of the officer who was tried and convicted. In time of peace the civil capacity of the President so very far prevails over his military capacity, that few people think of him as a soldier—as Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy. It is not in that capacity that he thinks of himself for the most part. And we are free to say that if, in the political speeches which the President has made since the inauguration, he regarded himself mainly as Commander of the Army and Navy, he was every whit as censurable as his subordinate. That is to say, he used harsh terms in speaking of legitimate bodies, called Congress a "Rump Congress" and a body hanging on the verge of the Government. Such terms of opprobrium, however pardonable in a civilian, were no more fitting in an officer, even the highest, of the Army and Navy, than were the denunciations of Congress by Mr. SAWYER's brother-officers, or the denunciations of the President by Mr. SAWYER himself.

Do we, therefore, condemn the President for his wholesale criticisms on Congress? Not at all. Not a whit more than we would Mr. SAWYER's reply to those criticisms. The "Commander-in-chief" provoked the reply by his attack. Congress is a body which alone, and without the aid of the Executive, has made the laws for the governance of the South, which it is the duty of every officer to execute, so far as in him lies. To denounce the law-making power is in itself a provocation which mitigates a hasty reply. The "Commander-in-chief" in his attack on Congress spoke not as a soldier but as a citizen; as a citizen, and not as a soldier, he is justifiable, and the same rule applies to the humblest of his subordinates. Free speech in a free Republic, in time of peace, allows no greater restriction than this. "Before man made us citizens, great Nature made us men." Before officers ever became officers, they became, let us trust, honest, outspoken citizens, to whom the toady and the lick-spittle were the most detestable of beings.

Had Mr. SAWYER addressed a public political meeting, or written a letter for public perusal vilifying Congress or the President, we might have had something different to say. We think something is due to the non-political character of the Army and Navy in this respect. Even then, his offence would have been only that of scores of officers of much higher grade and of more distinguished records, who have expressed sentiments quite as "insubordinate" as his, and have found no Court-martial to pounce upon them, but have usually been rewarded in some way for their services. But Mr. SAWYER appears to have trusted to the privacy of his own vessel, and to the courtesy of his companions. It was as when an officer talks by his own camp-fire. His opinions were reported, and a severe sentence imposed upon him for their utterance.

We do not wish, however, to be understood as censuring or criticising the nature of the sentence imposed on SAWYER. Our point is one of regret that the case was taken up at all. We believe that all the officers of the Army and Navy propose now and ever to have their honest opinions about the country and its needs, and in all loyalty and fidelity to express them as God intended they should be expressed. If Congress or the President, in their political and partisan gyrations and trickeries, displease them, they will say so. If the principle of the SAWYER case were carried out, high and low, there would be thousands of victims. And yet, if it be not carried out, injustice is done to Mr. SAWYER. The great error of bringing up this case is that it introduces politics instead of avoiding it, into our service: and uniform justice could not be carried out on this subject without turning most of our officers out of their places, and substituting men whose sole merit would be their reticence and their willingness to "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning." The right of officers to vote for President is admitted; the right to discuss in private the acts and the personal character of the man they vote for, is, therefore, equally clear.

WE are informed that FITZ JOHN PORTER does not ask, nor does he desire, a new Court-martial. What he asks is, that the War Department shall detail a board of officers to examine his case, with the light thrown upon it by such additional testimony as he may offer; the Board to report to the President what action they deem advisable to be taken.

THE Ordnance Commission lately examined Mr. CUNNINGHAM's method of training twenty-two-ton 600-pound guns. The experiments consisted in timing the speed of revolving the gun over the extreme angles of ninety degrees, the power required to effect this, and the precision which could be readily and easily obtained in laying the gun. The time of turning from extreme right to extreme left by two men was sixty-two seconds. In ordinary laying one man was found sufficient to work the training gear. Indeed, a boy about nine years old, who happened to be rooking on, was found to be able to move the gun over the arc with quite sufficient speed. Then twenty-eight artillerymen and a 600-pound shot were placed on the carriage, and with this extra weight one man was still able to traverse the gun from side to side with ease. The ease of training was also very satisfactory. After the trial the members of the committee went to the new semi-circular granite battery building on Ricker Point, at the east end of Stokes' Bay. This is one of the newest designed coast batteries, designed to have iron embrasures, and the committee were much impressed with the evident want of room to train a twenty-two-ton gun, and also by the lack of means for taking into the battery or discharging from it such heavy pieces of material as the twenty-two-ton cannon.

HARPER & BROTHERS have commenced the publication of the *Bazar*, a weekly newspaper of fashion, the first number of which is now before us. The chief intentions of the *Bazar* is to furnish ladies with the latest Paris fashions, and also with patterns and directions for cutting their dresses in the most approved style. In the present number a serial story by the author of the Dodge Club, is commenced, and a good portion of the paper is given up to reading matter of general interest, not omitting humorous articles. The *Bazar* has at its start many claims for admission to the family circle, and will, doubtless, be generally read and sought after by ladies everywhere throughout the country.

DESSERTERS are having a harder time of it than in the days when six months' imprisonment was considered a sufficient punishment for them. A soldier of the Fourth Artillery, serving in the Department of Washington, was recently sentenced to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances that are or may become due him, to be indelibly marked on the left hip with the letter "D," one and a half inches long, and fifteen days thereafter to have his head shaved and be drummed out of the service, which was ordered to be duly executed. Deserters should, undoubtedly, be indelibly marked with the letter D, and it is a good thing for the Army that it is again a legal punishment.

GENERAL ADAM BADEAU, of General GRANT's staff, has completed the first volume of his book, entitled "The Military History of U. S. GRANT." The work is now in the hands of the printer, and, commencing with the outbreak of the Rebellion, ends with the close of the Chattanooga campaign in 1863.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 21, 1867.

Tuesday, October 16th.

The commanding general of the department in which Sergeant William Chance, Company B, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, is serving, will, on the receipt of this order, convene a board of officers of the cavalry arm of the service, to examine and report upon his qualifications for appointment as second lieutenant in the U. S. Army. The examination will be of a practical nature, and will be conducted so as to exhibit as well the character of the soldier, his general intelligence, and his fitness for the position and duties of a commissioned officer, as his proficiency in the tactics, in administration, and with regard to other necessary points on military knowledge. His military record will be fully considered. He will present himself to the board with surgeon's certificate, setting forth his physical qualifications.

First Lieutenant Thomas Dry, First U. S. Infantry, will report in person to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, superintendent general recruiting service, New York City, for medical treatment by the surgeon at the general service depot, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.

Brevet Colonel Alfred L. Hough, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Thomas, commanding department of the Cumberland, for duty on his staff as aide-de-camp.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Colonel Joseph B. Collins, Second U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 419, August 19, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

First Lieutenant O. P. Hendee, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while before the Retiring Board in New York City, and awaiting the result of his examination, provided he is not furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Brevet Major P. E. Holcomb, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, is hereby extended sixty days.

Permission to delay compliance with so much of Special Orders No. 452, September 25, 1867, from this office, as directed him to proceed, without delay, to join his regiment at Nashville, Tennessee, is hereby granted First Lieutenant William W. Rogers, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), for twenty days.

The members and judge-advocate of the General Court-martial, convened by Special Orders No. 128, September 18, 1867, from Headquarters First Military District, of which Brevet Major W. H. Russell, U. S. Army (retired), is president, are hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while on said duty, provided they are not furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

The resignation of Captain Judson Kilpatrick (brevet major-general), First U. S. Artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect October 15, 1867, on condition that he receive no final payments, until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

By direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 133, paragraph 8, from this office, dated March 31, 1864, as dishonorably dismisses, from the service of the United States, Captain George H. Smith, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, to date March 23, 1865, is revoked, and he is hereby discharged the service instead, as of the same date.

Commutation of rations at seventy-five cents per day will be allowed the enlisted men on duty as clerks and messengers at Headquarters Department of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, to date from April 1, 1867, upon the certificate of the general commanding that the number is not greater than is actually necessary to transact public business at his headquarters.

Thursday, October 17.

The resignation of Captain Lawrence Kip (brevet lieutenant-colonel), Third U. S. Artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect November 1, 1867, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major H. C. Egbert, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 164, September 26, 1867, from Headquarters Department of Washington, is hereby extended ten days.

The following-named officers of the Ordnance Department are hereby assigned to duty at the stations set opposite their respective names, and will report to the commanding officers thereof accordingly: Second Lieutenant E. M. Wright, Augusta Arsenal, Georgia; Captain J. P. Farley, Washington Arsenal, D. C.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 181, September 24, 1867, from Headquarters Third Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

Permission to delay ten days in rejoining his station, upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 147, October 3, 1867, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel Henry Goodfellow, judge advocate.

Permission to delay starting to join his regiment in the Department of California is hereby granted Second Lieutenant James M. Ropes, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, until November 1, 1867, when he will proceed to join his regiment by way of the Isthmus of Panama. The usual advance mileage will be paid him.

The telegraphic order of the 16th instant, from this office, granting Brevet Brigadier-General C. C. Sibley, colonel Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, permission to delay five days in joining his command, is hereby confirmed.

A board of examination having found Brevet Major August Thiemann, first lieutenant Twelfth U. S. Infantry, "incapacitated for active service, and that said incapacity results from his own neglect to use the means prescribed for him in the earlier stage of his disease, which disease originated in the line of duty," the President directs that, in accordance with section 17 of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1861, he be wholly retired from the ser-

vice, with one year's pay and allowances, and that his name be henceforward omitted from the Army Register.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Brigadier-General Frederick Townsend, lieutenant-colonel Ninth U. S. Infantry, is hereby detailed as a member of the Board to Retire Disabled Officers, convened at San Francisco, California, by Special Orders No. 5, January 4, 1867, from this office, vice Brevet Major-General W. H. French, lieutenant-colonel Second U. S. Artillery, relieved.

Friday, October 18th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Regimental Orders No. 59, September 30, 1867, from Headquarters Seventh U. S. Cavalry, assigning Second Lieutenant William B. Clark, of that regiment, to Company F, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of General Orders Nos. 17 and 20, dated respectively August 15, 1867, and September 1, 1867, from Headquarters Tenth U. S. Cavalry, as assigned the following-named officers of that regiment to the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: First Lieutenant George W. Graham to Company I; First Lieutenant Robert G. Smither to Company K.

Permission to delay starting to join his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant F. Beres Taylor, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Henry H. Adams, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 141, September 24, 1867, from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended ten days.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant George Darrow, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant R. H. Patterson, First U. S. Artillery.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant John G. S. White, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 185, September 27, 1867, from Headquarters Third Military District, is hereby extended twenty days.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will prepare a detachment of twenty-seven recruits of the Mounted Service, U. S. Army, and forward it at once, under proper charge, to Nashville, Tennessee, for assignment to Company B, Fifth U. S. Cavalry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will prepare a detachment of twenty-five recruits of the Mounted Service, U. S. Army, and forward it at once, under proper charge, to Aiken, South Carolina, for assignment to Company H, Fifth U. S. Cavalry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By direction of the President, Paymaster Simeon Francis, U. S. Army, is hereby retired from active service, and his name will be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he now belongs, in accordance with Section 12, Act approved July 17, 1862; and Paymaster Francis is hereby assigned to such duty as the Paymaster-General shall designate.

Saturday, October 19th.

Leave of absence until March 1, 1868, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General George A. H. Blake, colonel First U. S. Cavalry.

Hospital Steward C. E. Borgquist, U. S. Army, now on duty in the Department of the Lakes, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer, Fort Preble, Portland, Maine, for duty at that post. Commutation of subsistence at the usual rates will be furnished, if it is impracticable to provide subsistence in kind. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Permission to delay reporting for duty with his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant W. P. Van Ness, First U. S. Artillery.

A Board of Examination having found Captain E. D. Harding, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, "incapacitated for active service, and that said incapacity is the result of epilepsy, caused by the excessive use of intoxicating drink, and is not the result of long and faithful service, wounds, or injuries received in the line of duty, sickness or exposure therein, or any other incident of service," the President directs that, in accordance with Section 17, of the Act of Congress approved August 3, 1861, he be wholly retired from the service, with one year's pay and allowances, and that his name be henceforward omitted from the Army Register.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Special Orders No. 61, October 8, 1867, from Headquarters First U. S. Artillery, assigning Second Lieutenant Thomas V. Deary, First U. S. Artillery, to Company L, of that regiment, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay thirty days before proceeding to join his regiment is hereby granted Second Lieutenant John H. Coale, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 171, paragraph 4, from this office, dated July 25, 1862, as drops from the rolls of the Army Additional Paymaster William F. Camp, to take effect July 24, 1862, is hereby revoked, and his resignation is accepted instead, as of the latter date.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant George Tayler, Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major-General John Pope, brigadier-general U. S. Army, is hereby assigned to duty according to his brevet rank, to date from April 1, 1867.

Monday, October 21st.

The assignment of Second Lieutenant Edward Law, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, by the commanding officer of that regiment, to Company K, is hereby confirmed.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major J. M. Goodhue, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 136, September 30, 1867, from Headquarters First Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

By direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 486, September 9, 1865, from this office, as relieved

Captain W. F. Goodwin, U. S. Army (retired), from mustering duty in the State of Ohio, is hereby amended so as to direct him, upon being relieved, to proceed to his home, Concord, New Hampshire.

The Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands is hereby authorized to retain Captain R. E. Johnston, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), on duty at Lexington, Kentucky, for the present.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant George S. Spalding, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 202, October 11, 1867, from Headquarters Third Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Second Lieutenant Leander T. Howes, First U. S. Artillery, is hereby transferred from Light Battery K, to Company B, First U. S. Artillery, and will report for duty to the commanding officer of his company accordingly.

The telegraphic order of the 19th instant, from this office, directing Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, assistant quartermaster-general, New York City, to pay Second Lieutenant W. P. Lord, Second U. S. Artillery, advance mileage from New York to San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama, is hereby confirmed.

Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters in New York City, while awaiting orders.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders No. 54, September 6, 1867, from Headquarters Department of Washington, appointing Brevet Major M. H. Stacey, captain Twelfth U. S. Infantry (temporarily), aide-de-camp to the brevet major-general commanding the Department, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Charles W. Hobbs, Third U. S. Artillery.

FORTY-SECOND U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a roster of the officers of the Forty-second U. S. Infantry, (V. R. C.) The Headquarters of the Regiment are at Madison Barracks, N. Y.:

Colonel, Daniel E. Sickles, Brevet Major-General, waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel, John B. McIntosh, Brevet Major-General, Madison Barracks, N. Y., commanding regiment and post.

Major, Theo. F. Rodenbough, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., commanding post.

CAPTAINS.—R. L. Kilpatrick, Madison Barracks, N. Y., commanding Company F; Charles M. Pyne, Fort Niagara, N. Y., commanding post and Company A; James W. Powell, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., commanding Company E; Tully McCrea, Brevet Major, Fort Porter, N. Y., commanding Company C; Louis E. Crone, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., commanding Company B; Charles T. Greene, Madison Barracks, N. Y., commanding Company H; William P. Huxford, Fort Ontario, N. Y., commanding post and Company D; John H. Butler, New Haven, Conn., recruiting service; Samuel C. Williamson, Madison Barracks, N. Y., commanding Company G; William F. Lynch, on leave of absence at Elgin, Ill.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—William H. Merrill, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; John Kelliher, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., recruiting service; James Joyes, Madison Barracks, N. Y., regimental quartermaster and post quartermaster; George D. Hill, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Company B; Michael J. Hogarty, Madison Barracks, N. Y., Company F; George P. Sherwood, Drummondston, Va., Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; Thomas H. Hay, Henderson, N. C., Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; Robert C. Perry, New York City, Judge-Advocate General Court-martial; Joseph K. Byers, Fort Porter, N. Y., Company C.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—Alanson E. Niles, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., Company E; Jacob W. Keller, Franklin La., Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; William R. Bourne, Danville Ky., Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; Melville C. Wilkinson, Madison Barracks, N. Y., Company G; Andrew C. Bayne, Madison Barracks, N. Y., Adjutant; Nelson Bronson, Fort Niagara, N. Y., Company A; Theo. F. Forbes, Fort Porter, N. Y., Company C; Douglas G. Risley, Brunswick, Ga., Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; Stephen W. Groesbeck, Nashville, Tenn., Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; Charles E. Campbell, Fort Ontario, N. Y., post quartermaster; Frank Madden Plattsburg Barracks, Post Quartermaster and Acting Commissary Subsistence; George P. McDougall, Anderson, S. C., Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands; Henry H. Kuhn, Madison Barracks, N. Y., Company H.

The following is an extract from a letter from a correspondent on board the U. S. revenue steamer *Delaware*, who writes from Galveston on the 12th instant:

The yellow fever made its appearance on this vessel September 8, 1867, attacking Chief Engineer G. W. Jones, First Assistant Engineer D. Dittmar, First Lieutenant E. S. Dickerson, and about ten of the crew. The men were immediately sent to the marine hospital. The epidemic, however, spread through the ship to such an extent that all the crew were sent to the hospital. Our Chief Engineer, G. W. Jones, expired on the night of September 11th, at 9 p. m.; First Lieutenant E. S. Dickerson died on September 14th. They were both buried in the Army graveyard, called the "Soldier's Rest," at this place. Every man of the crew has been down with the fever. Third Lieutenant Thomas H. Ridgate was taken with the fever on shore while on duty, but has fully recovered and is now on duty again. First Assistant Engineer D. Dittmar has also recovered and reported for duty.

We have lost one of the crew, J. P. Wixon (seaman), who died October 8th.

Second Lieutenant E. L. Deane was the only officer who was not taken with the fever, and great credit is due him for his noble and generous conduct during its prevalence.

FOURTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

The following is a roster of the officers of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry:

FIELD OFFICERS.—Colonel Charles S. Lovell, commanding regiment, Fort Yuma, Cal.; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry D. Wallen, Commanding Governor's Island, New York Harbor; Major, Frederick T. Dent, Staff, of General Grant, Washington, D. C.

CAPTAINS.—Guido Ilges, commanding Company B, Camp Grant, A. T.; W. R. Smedberg, on leave; David Krause, commanding Company G, Camp Lincoln, A. T.; John S. Wharton, commanding Company C, Camp Lincoln, A. T.; James W. Weir, commanding Company H, camp on Date Creek, A. T.; Joseph H. VanDerschie, commanding Company D, Camp McDowell, A. T.; Frank B. Hamilton, on duty at West Point Military Academy; Augustus H. Bainbridge, on recruiting service; George W. Davis, commanding Company I, Camp McPherson, A. T.; George R. Vernon, Company E, commanding Company A, Fort Yuma, Cal.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—Thomas F. Toby, regimental adjutant, on leave; Richard C. Dubois, commanding Company F, Camp McDowell, A. T.; Samuel McConihe, commanding Company I, Camp McPherson, A. T.; George W. Steele, on duty with company, Camp Grant, A. T.; Charles B. Weston, on duty with company, Camp on Date Creek, A. T.; Oscar J. Converse, on duty with company, Camp Lincoln, A. T.; Louis P. Derby, not yet joined regiment; Levi H. Robinson, commanding Company E, Camp Mojave, A. T.; Manuel E. Eise, Jr., commanding Company K, Camp Cady, Cal.; Thilo Schultze, regimental quartermaster at headquarters, Fort Yuma, Cal.; Augustus P. Greene, on duty with Company A, Fort Yuma, Cal.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—John Drum, on duty with Company K; F. C. Nichols, Company E, on duty with Company E; John M. Travis, Company C, on duty with Company C; Patrick Hasson, Company D, on duty with Company D; Samuel Purdy, Jr., Company I, on duty with Company I; Richard Flack, unassigned, not yet joined; James A. Buchanan, unassigned, not yet joined.

A CANNON WITH A HISTORY.—The old cannon lying at the corner of Eighth and E streets, to which reference has heretofore been made, is still an object of curiosity, though but few are aware of its singular history, or the important part it played in a heavy lawsuit a few years ago. It appears that the gun was purchased about ten years ago by Mr. John Chambers, a well-known resident of this city, who conceived the idea of strengthening heavy guns by bands at the breech. Determined to try the experiment, he sent the gun to Baltimore, had the breech cut down, and five iron bands placed on it. It was then sent to the Navy-yard in this city, and tested with repeated charges. It was found to be a superior weapon in point of resistance to the strain of rapid firing. Receiving no encouragement from the officers of the Navy, who made no favorable report upon the gun, and having expended a considerable sum of money, Mr. Chambers discontinued the experiments, and eventually sold the weapon, and it fell into the hands of a junk dealer on the Island, who removed the breech and knocked off the bands. About six years ago Mr. Treadwell, of Boston, sued Parrott, the inventor of the gun bearing his name, for an infringement on his patent, the suit involving the sum of six hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Parrott desiring to prove that Treadwell was not the first inventor of the plan of strengthening guns by bands at the breech, procured the gun above referred to. Mr. J. S. Hollingshead, who took the depositions in the case, had the gun brought to his office as an exhibit in taking testimony. The suit resulted in favor of Parrott, as Treadwell could not prove that his invention was original. The case was concluded, but the gun, which had been purchased by Mr. Parrott was allowed to remain in its present position. As the gentleman before whose office it lies is a well-known advocate of the temperance movement, some of the temperance men have dubbed the gun "Temperance Battery." Such is the singular history of this weapon, as given by a gentleman conversant with the facts.—*Washington Chronicle.*

In spite of the fact that England possesses the most complete dockyards in the world, the great works of naval construction are more frequently made out of the Government yards than in them. A Parliamentary return gives the following list of ships constructed by contract: *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, *Defense*, *Resistance*, *Hector*, *Valiant*, *Agincourt*, *Minotaur*, *Northumberland*, *Prince Albert*, *Viper*, *Vixen*, *Waterwitch*, *Erebus*, *Terror*, *Thunderbolt*. The hulls of these sixteen vessels were contracted for at about three millions of pounds; but in every case but the *Thunderbolt* the builders claimed extra compensation. For the advantage of those iron-clad contractors who besieged Congress so pitifully last year, we give the following list of additional compensations in round numbers, which were allowed by the British Admiralty. *Warrior*, £66,000; *Black Prince*, £14,000; *Defense*, £15,000; *Resistance*, £10,900; *Hector*, £35,000. The *Valiant* was contracted at £42 per ton, and on the failure of the contractors to do the work, it was given out at £54. As an example of the variety which existed in prices, the following is quoted: The price of the *Agincourt* was £49 15s. per ton; *Prince Albert*, exclusive of turrets, £44 15s.; *Minotaur*, £48 10s.; *Viper*, £49 10s.; *Vixen*, £52 15s.; *Waterwitch*, £48; *Erebus*, £36; *Terror*, £26; *Thunderbolt*, £35 per ton.

Second Lieutenant Harrison Holt, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, has been relieved from further duty with Company G, of that regiment, on duty in New Orleans. He will proceed to join his regiment, now serving in the District of Texas, as soon as he is able to travel.

Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply for ten days extension of the same, has been granted Brevet Major William L. Haskin, first lieutenant, First Artillery.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 14.—Master Bowman H. McCalla, to duty on board the *Sabine*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. M. Dearborn, to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Green, to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Chaplain Robert Given, to duty at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

OCTOBER 16.—Lieutenant-Commander Nathaniel Green, to duty on board the receiving ship *Vermont*.

Chief Engineer James W. King, to special duty to superintend the construction of a steam gun carriage directed to be built at the Navy-yard, New York for the War Department.

Second Assistant Engineer John Pemberton, to duty on board the *Powhatan*.

OCTOBER 18.—Master Charles F. Schmits, to duty on board the *Piscataqua*.

Second Assistant Engineer Asaph Dunbar, to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Carpenter Joseph G. Thomas, to duty on board the receiving ship *Ohio*.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 12.—Second Assistant Engineer William H. Crawford, from duty on board the *Onizca*, and granted sick leave of absence.

Carpenter George E. Anderson, from duty on board the practice ship *Macedonian*, and granted sick leave of absence.

OCTOBER 14.—Passed Assistant Surgeon John T. Luck, from duty at the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, New York.

OCTOBER 15.—Ensign Richard C. Hooker, from duty on board the *Saratoga*, and ordered to duty in the Asiatic Squadron.

OCTOBER 16.—Surgeon Joseph Wilson, from duty as President of the Medical Board in session at Philadelphia on the 31st inst., and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Surgeons Thomas J. Turner and Edwin B. Denby, from duty as members, and Henry C. Nelson as recorder, of the Naval Medical Board in session at Philadelphia on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon Albert Schriver, from duty at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner Thomas Robinson, from ordnance duty at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Gunner John Webber, from duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to duty at the Naval Magazine, near that place.

Gunner John Gaskins, from duty at the Naval Magazine, Norfolk, Va., and placed on waiting orders.

OCTOBER 17.—Assistant Paymaster Aaron H. Nelson, from duty on board the *Pucca*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

OCTOBER 18.—Master James B. Weaver, from duty on board the *Piscataqua*, and granted sick leave of absence.

Chief Engineer David B. Macomb, from duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to duty in connection with experiments upon coal, coal dust and petroleum at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Second Assistant Engineer William S. Neal, from special duty connected with the *Piscataqua*, and ordered to experimental duty on board the *Contocook*, at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Carpenter Christopher Jordan, from the receiving ship *Ohio* on November 1st next, and placed on waiting orders.

ORDERS REVOKED.

OCTOBER 14.—Master Charles H. Davis, to duty on board the *Sabine*, and ordered to duty in the South Atlantic Squadron.

OCTOBER 16.—First Assistant Engineer N. B. Clark, to duty on board the *Powhatan*, and granted sick leave of absence.

APPOINTED.

OCTOBER 16.—Dr. Alfred Griffith, an Assistant Surgeon.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

OCTOBER 15.—Second Assistant Engineers Mosher A. Sutherland and Robert N. Ellis.

OCTOBER 18.—Midshipman George Lyon, Jr.

DISMISSED.

OCTOBER 18.—Second Assistant Engineer William Pollard, of the *Waterloo*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OCTOBER 16.—The Board of which Commodore J. B. Marchand is President is dissolved, and the members ordered to proceed to their residences.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER 12.—Acting Ensign William H. Jennings, to duty in the South Atlantic Squadron.

OCTOBER 15.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant L. G. Vassallo, to duty in the Asiatic Squadron.

OCTOBER 18.—Acting Master Edward Cavendy, to duty on board the receiving ship *Vermont*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Disney, to duty on board the *Saco*.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 12.—Acting Master Joseph Marthon, from the command of the *Pucca*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Ensign George H. Rice, from duty on board the *Pucca*, and granted leave for discharge.

OCTOBER 14.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon A. R. Holmes, from duty on board the *Nipisic*, and placed on waiting orders.

OCTOBER 15.—Acting Master William H. Wood, from duty on board the *Maumee*, and ordered to duty on board the *Ohio*.

Acting Master William H. Summers, from duty on board the receiving ship *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Maumee*.

Acting Master Stephen W. Rhodes, from special duty at Bay Point, S. C.

OCTOBER 18.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles Cranston, from special duty connected with the *Piscataqua*, and ordered to experimental duty on board the *Contocook*.

ORDER REVOKED.

OCTOBER 12.—Acting Ensign Richmond H. Lamphier to the South Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to resume his duties on board the receiving ship *Vermont*.

GRANTED LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

OCTOBER 12.—Acting Ensign Frank S. Eastman.

OCTOBER 14.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Nelson Ingram.

OCTOBER 17.—Acting Assistant Paymaster F. C. Imlay.

DISCHARGED.

OCTOBER 12.—Acting Ensign J. H. Bunting, of the *Pucca*.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

OCTOBER 18.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Ellis, of the *Saco*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The acceptance of the resignation of Midshipman George A. Sanderson, U. S. Naval Academy, dated June 19, 1867, has been revoked.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following Volunteer Naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Ensigns R. B. Crapo, from the 17th inst., and P. R. Runnels, from the 20th inst.

Mate L. E. Daggett, from the 16th inst.

Acting Assistant Paymasters W. H. Palmer, from October 15th, George Hudson, Jr., from November 10th, E. A. Chadwick, from December 10, 1865, and O. H. Hammett, from January 27, 1866.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel L. King, from the 14th inst.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer J. H. Hebard, from the 20th inst.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers B. F. Lewis, from the 17th, C. F. Dyce and C. A. Enggren, from the 19th, and W. H. Wingate, from the 20th inst.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending October 19, 1867:

George Willoughby, ordinary seaman, September 14th, U. S. steamer *Dacalah*, Panama.

Daniel Flynn, first-class fireman, September 27th, U. S. steamer *Shamrock*.

Henry C. Bennett, apprentice, October 9th, Naval Hospital, New York.

CASE OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER SAWYER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, October 11, 1867.

General Orders No. 85.

At a Naval General Court-martial, convened on the 2d instant at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Second Assistant Engineer George F. Sawyer, of the Navy, was tried on the following charge and specification:

CHARGE.—"Using language disrespectful to the President of the United States."

SPECIFICATION.—"In this: that on or about the eleventh day of September, 1867, on board the U. S. Steamer *Emerald*, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the said Second Assistant Engineer George F. Sawyer, U. S. Navy, in the presence of officers of the Navy, and others, used language disrespectful to the President of the United States, declaring that the President had violated his pledges to the people and ought to be impeached."

Of which charge it is accused was found guilty and sentenced by the Court: To be suspended from rank and duty for the period of one year, and to be placed upon half of "Waiting Orders" pay during that time, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy."

The finding and sentence of the Court are approved, and Second Assistant Engineer George F. Sawyer will accordingly be suspended for the period of one year from this date on half of "Waiting Orders" pay.

In carrying into execution that part of the sentence which requires that Second Assistant Engineer Sawyer be publicly reprimanded, the Department hereby admonishes that officer, that the punishment awarded by the Court in his case must be regarded as lenient. An officer who is so grossly ignorant as not to know that the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, or who is so insubordinate in spirit that he will not hesitate to denounce and treat with disrespect the Chief Magistrate, or any superior officer, however exalted in rank, is not only wanting in the qualities of a gentleman, but is wholly unfit for military service.

Whatever latitude of censure or abuse civilians may choose to indulge in with regard to the authorities of the government, officers of the Navy can claim no such privilege, even under the plea that they have a right to express their opinions on political subjects. Such license is utterly incompatible with the existence of military discipline, and at the same time is unnecessary to the most perfect freedom of opinion either in politics or religion.

A naval officer should be a gentleman in language and deportment. Good sense and good breeding will always enable any individual to express his opinions without giving just cause of offence, and the officer who cannot do so is as much deficient in those qualities as he is in a sense of military duty when he treats his superior with disrespect.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

ORDERED.

OCTOBER, 1867.—First Lieutenant Morton L. Phillips, from the *Crawford*, at Newport, to steamer *Dix*, at Sault St. Marie, Mich.

First Lieutenant Henry O. Porter, from the *Dix* to the *Perry*, at Erie, Pa.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Dixon, from the *Perry* to the *Crawford*, at Newport.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert Wallace, from the *Bronx*, at New York, to the *Mosswood*, at Eastport, Me.

Second Assistant Engineer Alfred Hoyt, from the *Mosswood* to the *Bronx*.

DETACHED.

Third Lieutenant Thomas E. Ashmead from the *Black*, at Philadelphia, and directed to report to Collector at Philadelphia to answer charges preferred against him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following officers to report to Captain McGowan, at Boston, for special duty, viz.:

Chief Engineer F. H. Pulsifer, First Assistant Engineers W. D. Kay and D. L. Dinamore.

Third Lieutenant John O. Johnson, of the *Mahoning*, at Portland, temporarily detached for the above service.

Commissioned by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—commission dated October 13, 1867—J. W. Congdon, of Rhode Island, third lieutenant in the service.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the given dates. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

OCTOBER 19TH.

Brandis, Charles, 2d, 68th N. Y. Volunteers.

Dry, Thomas, Lieutenant 1st U. S. Infantry.

De Kay, Drake, Colonel.

OCTOBER 23D.

Dry, Thos., Lieut. 1st U. S. Inf.

Gage, Lieut. Samuel S., late 176th N. Y. Vols.—2.

Hessell, A. Co. E., Enginr. Corps.

Hogarty, W. P., Lieut. 45th U. S. Infantry.

Keteltas, Henry, Brav et Lieut. Colonel 15th U. S. Infantry.

Pollock, Edwin, Capt. Q. M. U. S. Infantry.

Van Ness, W. W., Captain, Assistant Quartermaster.

NAVY.

Barton De Forrest, George, Paymaster.

Canningham, John S., Paymaster on board *Colorado*.

Fitch, Thomas W., Third Assistant Engineer.

Hanson, James Mrs., Pro. Cloth Department.

Pyle, George W.

McCarty, John, U. S. steamer *Sabine*.

Stevens, Thomas, flagship *Colorado*.

Von Rumer, Florenz, frigate *Colorado*.

Werden, Captain Reed.

Wilbur, Charly, U. S. steamer *Vermont*.

Letters have been relieved at this office for Brevet Major Andrew Sheridan, Captain Third U. S. Infantry and Brevet Colonel N. C. Kinney, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

CIRCULAR FROM THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL George S. Batcheller, Inspector-General of the State, has issued the following circular.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, October 4, 1867.

To Brigade Inspectors: The circular addressed to Brigade Inspectors from this Department on September 1st, containing instructions and regulations pertaining to the annual muster and inspection, is hereby modified as follows:

I. In the review of troops therein required, the inspecting officer will conform to the regulations prescribed by Upton's Tactics—authorized edition—for "Review of a Battalion." Attention is specially called to the last paragraph of such title, in Appendix I, page 351.

II. An entire regimental organization may be inspected in one day, instead of five companies.

GEORGE S. BATCHELLER, Inspector-General.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SECOND DIVISION.—The resignation of Major-General H. B. Duray is now in the hands of Governor Fenton to be used whenever he may see fit. It is expected that it will be accepted without any great delay, and already the friends of the various aspirants for the position are marshalling their forces so as to bring to bear on the Governor their weightiest influences. The principal candidates are Brevet Major General Jourdan, Brigadier-Generals Crooke, Smith, Ryder, and Brown. It would be hard to tell what claims some of these gentlemen have for the position except the desire of promotion and distinction which is supposed always to be burning in a soldier's breast.

As the larger and more active part of the division lies in Kings county, it is pretty evident that the major will be appointed from the City of Brooklyn. The contest therefore at present narrows down to Generals Jourdan, Crooke, and Smith. General Crooke is well known in Brooklyn military circles in connection with that white elephant, the Flatbush parade ground. The General is a prominent member of the Kings county Board of Supervisors, and noted for the issuing of the bonds of the city to the amount of \$175,000 to pay for a parade ground which a large majority of the best regiments of the county do not at all desire. It will also be remembered that when in command of the division last Summer, the General concluded that it was not advisable to have a parade on the Fourth of July, as there was no appropriation to pay for the regimental music. Perhaps there would have been had not the parade ground cost so much money. As to the General's military qualifications, it is not very easy to speak, as he is not known ever to have attempted to drill his brigade, although he has commanded it nearly ten years. It is said that the General desires to resign as a major-general, and therefore seeks the promotion, which is, however, likely to be denied. The real contest seems to narrow down to General Jourdan and General Smith, who are both good men, though differing vastly in their qualifications for the command of a division. General Smith stands deservedly high as a citizen, and has gained the esteem and respect of all who know him. His weak point is his military acquirements, which are not of the first order, for the General, although an active and efficient officer in some particulars, is not up to the times in his military knowledge. He has, it is true, the best brigade in the division, but this is more owing to the regimental commanders than himself. Although as a man General Smith may be eminently fitted to command the division, he is not the soldier which the position needs.

Brevet Major-General Jourdan has for many years been connected with the National Guard, and was among the first to enter the service during the war, in which he served with credit and distinction as a regimental and brigade commander. Since his connection with the Thirtieth regiment, General Jourdan has devoted much of his time to his command and is doing much to improve it both in drill and discipline. We know of no reasonable objection which can be raised against his appointment, and there can be no doubt that of the candidates named, he would be the most acceptable to the citizens of Brooklyn and the division at large.

SIXTH BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Charles Hamilton, commanding this brigade, has issued the following order: In compliance with the desire of Inspector-General S. N. Y., the several regiments comprising this brigade, will parade by wing, fully uniformed, armed, and equipped for muster and inspection, as follows: The Sixteenth regiment right wing, at the quarters of the Greenport Company, Oct. 25th; left wing at Corwin's Hotel, Riverhead, October 26th. The Eighty-ninth regiment, right wing (Companies B, E, F, C), at the quarters of Captain Fenwick, Foster's Meadow, October 23d; left wing (Companies C, D, I, A), at the armory of Company I, Middle Village, in the town of Newtown, October 24th, and at 10 o'clock A. M., on each of the above days. Field and staff officers mounted. The Fifteenth regiment, not having received supplies of arms and uniforms as expected, will be inspected at their several company armories on the 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, and 21st of October, at seven o'clock P. M., of each day, with this exception—Company G, at 10 o'clock A. M. Regimental commanders will see that the muster roll of the companies of their command are properly made and ready for the inspecting officer. The annual course of drills will commence immediately after October 1st. Upton's Tactics are prescribed, to the exclusion of all others. The officers on the staff of the brigade will report to the chief of staff on October 23d, 25th, and 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M., in full uniform and mounted.

The copy of the above order we have received is signed by the assistant adjutant-general and the brigade-inspector. The signature of the assistant adjutant-general is all that is required.

INSPECTION OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment was inspected at Tompkins square on Monday, the 21st inst., which was also the day of the inspection of the Third regiment, so that two regiments were being reviewed and inspected at the same time. The Eleventh was formed on the eastern side of the square, and its front extended nearly across the parade ground. Colonel J. Malldorf was in command, and the regiment appeared in full uniform. Major Taylor, the inspector of the Fourth brigade, was expected to have inspected the regiment, but inasmuch as on Saturday he had received an order placing him, at his own request, on the retired list, after a service of twenty years, he considered himself relieved from duty, although General Aspinwall had not detailed any officer to fill his position. As Major Taylor was still an officer of the National Guard after receiving the order, it would have been better for him to have gone on performing his duties until relieved by order of his brigade commander, and thus have obviated what came near happening—a regiment drawn up for inspection, and no inspecting officer.

However, as Captain Skidmore of the Fourth brigade staff was on the ground, he acted as inspector. The regiment was reviewed by Colonel Malldorf, accompanied by the Captain. Lieutenant-Colonel Lux, after bringing the regiment to a present, took two or three paces toward the reviewing officer before saluting himself. He should have faced about and have saluted without taking any steps. The regiment, drawn up in line, made a very good appearance, although here and there a man failed to stand steady.

In passing in review, the company fronts were good and the distances well preserved. Several of the officers saluted humbly, and we think it would be a good idea to detail Adjutant Hausman to instruct the officers in this matter, as his salute was correct and well done. The field and staff, except the adjutant were mounted, but one or two of the staff did not have their swords drawn.

The annexed return, which gives an abstract of the inspection return for this year, will show that the Eleventh paraded with a larger per cent. of its aggregate force than any other regiment which has been inspected this Fall, as only fifty-nine men were absent. The returns for last year show a total of present 567; absent 151; ag-

gregate 719. This year, as will be, seen by comparing the figures, there is a gain of seventy-three in the number present.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	10	1	11
Non-commissioned staff.....	10	—	10
Company A.....	65	3	68
Company B.....	69	2	71
Company C.....	54	1	55
Company D.....	66	3	69
Company E.....	62	2	64
Company F.....	57	5	62
Company G.....	55	12	67
Company H.....	62	10	72
Company I.....	50	9	59
Company K.....	58	10	68
Band.....	22	—	22
Total.....	640	59	699

A GOOD STORY.—Although Shakespeare tells us that "It is a wise father that knows his own child," we believe it is usually expected that a colonel should know his own officers. This supposition is not always correct, for it is said when the officers of a well-known regiment in a neighboring city meet together in citizens' clothes, the colonel cannot call them by name or tell the captains from the lieutenants. There is another story about this same officer, who, it is said, does not see his regiment more than two or three times in the year, which will bear repeating.

It appears certain of the men of a battalion of heavy artillery, which was about to be consolidated, were desirous of being transferred to Company X of the regiment which was commanded by the colonel alluded to. Accordingly the captain of Company X called upon the colonel and informed him that certain of the men of this artillery battalion desired to be transferred, and at the same time asked how the transfer could be effected. The colonel told him that the men should petition (sic) the Governor to make the transfer, and drew up a draft of the paper they should sign. This petition was forwarded to Albany direct, and was returned with the information that the transfer could not be granted, as the order consolidating the battalion with one of the regiments of the Second division had already been issued. A few days after this the captain of Company X met his colonel on the street, who asked him how the transfer came on. The captain replied that it could not be done, because the battalion was to be consolidated with another regiment. "Oh, never mind that," said the colonel; "you and the other men who want to transfer, come right along and join one of my companies." "I," exclaimed the astonished captain, "why, I happen to belong to your regiment, and am captain of Company X." "The devil you say!" replied the colonel; "I never knew that before." Moral—Officers who would command regiments should endeavor to become sufficiently familiar with the looks of their officers to know one when they meet him.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—The officers and non-commissioned officers of this command, are ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform, with side arms, for instruction and drill, at the regimental armory, corner Broadway and Fourth street, on Thursday evening, October 24th; and on Wednesday evening, October 30th, at 7 o'clock P. M. Immediately after the drills the commissioned officers will assemble in the usual room for a short course of theoretical instruction. The lesson for Thursday evening will consist of the School of the Company, Upton's Tactics.

Discharged.—The following members of Company K, having removed from the district, have been discharged: Walter H. Mead, October 5th; Joseph A. Miller, October 5th; James Nichols, October 5th.

Expelled.—The action of the following companies in expelling the members named below, for violation of company by-laws, and total neglect of duty, has been approved, and their names directed to be stricken from the rolls: Company G, Michael J. Shanney, 341 West Houston street; Company K, Angelo H. Fael; Frank Oakley; Philip Paulcraft.

Deserted.—The following members of Company K, having been absent for over three months, without leave, and having appropriated State property, are announced as deserters: Edward Anderson; Andrew Cassidy; Orlan Bedell; Henry L. Dual; Stephen Durand; Edwin A. Lopez; John McBride; Henry Paul.

COMPANY G, THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—An election was held in this company on Wednesday evening, the 16th, instant, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Captain Wm. R. Hunter. Major F. A. Mason presided at the election which resulted in the choice of First Lieutenant E. S. Daniell to fill the position. On the same evening, Second Lieutenant Wm. Burnett, of Company F, (an old member of Company G,) was elected First Lieutenant, and Sergeant J. Oscar Voute was elected Second Lieutenant of the company.

Company G, which is generally known throughout the Second Division as the City Guard, is one of the oldest military organizations in Kings County, and is composed of a fine body of men. Captain Daniell has risen to his present position through the various grades, and we congratulate him on being selected to command one of the largest and best companies of the Thirteenth regiment.

FIRST DRILL IN UPTON.—Lieutenant-Colonel Rockafeller informs us that he held a battalion drill in Upton, at the regimental armory, on the 11th inst, three days before the drill of the First regiment, at the State Arsenal.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Ex-Quartermaster George W. Rosevelt has offered to present to his old regiment a gold medal, to be held by the company recruiting the largest number from inspection to inspection, and to be worn by the member of that company who has recruited the most.

Discharged.—Corporal John F. Van Winkle, Company F, expiration term of service; Corporal William M. Onderdonk, Company G, expiration term of service.

Resignation.—First Lieutenant John M. Hagadorn.

Elections.—Second Lieutenant, John D. Sypher; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Girvan, Jr.

COMPANY A, FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—On Thursday evening, October 17th, after the inspection, Corporal Lee, of Company A, was presented with a gold medal for having recruited the largest number of men for that company since the election of Captain Rogers in 1863. The presentation was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Banks.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The annual inspection of this regiment took place at its armory, in Brooklyn, E. D., by wings, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th inst. Major Benj. Haskell, of the Eleventh brigade, was the inspecting officer, and Brigadier-General Jesse C. Smith, the brigade commander, and his staff, were present at the inspections. The regiment paraded without knapsacks or overcoats, and made a very handsome appearance. At the inspections which have thus far taken place among the regiments of New York and the vicinity, a general falling off has been noticed in the numbers present, as compared with those of the last year; but the returns of the Forty-seventh show an increase in the number present, as well as in the total number of enrolled members. This is a very good showing, and is creditable to the regiment, but especially to Colonel Messerole and his officers.

It will be remembered that Colonel Messerole was last year the only regimental commander who practically approved of our plan of competitive drills, and that he instituted a drill between the right and left wings of his regiment. In arguing the benefits to be derived from competitive drills, we assured our readers that the tendency of such contests would be to assist recruiting and raise the standard of excellence throughout the National Guard. Colonel Messerole put our predictions to the test of experiment, and has demonstrated their correctness, for the Forty-seventh regiment to-day stands in the van of the Second division as to *esprit de corps*, as well as drill and discipline. Not a little of its present condition is doubtless due to the efficiency of the officers of the regiment; but we very much question whether they would have been able to make such rapid progress in so short a time had it not been for the competition between the wings.

After the inspection, Colonel Messerole exercised the regiment for a short time in the school of the battalion according to Upton. The drill was highly creditable, especially as it is only the second one of the battalion since the adoption of the new tactics.

On the evening of the inspection of the company to which he is attached, Sergeant W. F. De Nyse was presented with a gold medal by Lieutenant-Colonel Banks, for recruiting the largest number of men for the regiment during the year ending in October, 1865. Sergeant De Nyse has recruited twenty-seven men in all.

The returns of the last inspection of this regiment give: Present, 314; absent, 139; total, 444. The following is an abstract of the return for 1867:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field.....	2	1	3
Commissioned staff.....	2	4	6
Non-commissioned staff.....	7	1	8
Band.....	30	—	30
Company A.....	46	24	70
Company B.....	49	22	71
Company C.....	38	18	56
Company D.....	43	15	58
Company E.....	38	12	50
Company F.....	27	16	43
Company G.....	31	22	53
Company I.....	28	33	61
Total.....	341	168	509

THE BOSTON FUSILIERS.—This company, of the First Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, known as the Boston Fusiliers, arrived in New York last Tuesday on a visit. The Fusiliers came as the guests of the Seventy-first regiment, whose special care they were while in the city.

Owing to the fog on the Sunday Tuesday morning the City of Lawrence, with the Boston company on board, did not arrive at her dock on the North River until 9 o'clock. In obedience to orders which appeared in our last issue the right wing of the Seventy-first paraded to receive their guests, the ceremonies of the reception taking place at the steamboat wharf. The Seventy-first turned out with its full band and drum corps, and made a very fine appearance, the wing being divided into five commands of eighteen files each, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Rockafeller. The Fusilier numbered some fifty muskets, and were divided into four commands. Their uniform consisted of black trousers, with a light-colored cord running down the sides, gray body coat, black belts, and the old-fashioned dress hat. They are a solid looking body of men, but their tall hats gave them an old-fashioned appearance. The drum-major wore the store clothes for the band, as he rejoiced in a red coat, shako, feathers, etc.; he was not, however, well posted in his duties, as he forgot to make the band play when the company passed in review before the major.

On the occasion of a visit of two companies of the Seventy-first to Boston, about a year since, the Fusiliers treated them very hospitably and the regiment determined to do the handsome thing by them during their stay in New York.

The programme published in our last issue, was carried out with a few exceptions. After the reception, the Fusiliers were escorted to the Park, where they were presented to Mayor Hoffman, who reviewed them and the Seventy-first. Without desiring to treat our Boston friends with any discourtesy, we feel compelled to say that at the review at the Park, the American Guard outshined them in soldierly appearance and bearing. After the review, the Boston company took breakfast at the Clarendon Hotel, in Fulton street. After breakfasting, the Fusiliers and the Seventy-first made a joint parade, which was quite a lengthy one, extending as far down town as Wall, and as far up town as Twentieth street, dismissing at Centre Market. In the evening the Fusiliers, like all other strangers in the city, visited Niblo's Garden, and admired the pretty girls and gorgeous scenery of the Black Crook. On Wednesday the Fusiliers visited the various public institutions in the vicinity of the city. On Thursday morning they took a drive through Central Park, after which they were escorted to the Boston boat by the left wing of the Seventy-first regiment. No effort was spared on the part of the Seventy-first, to make the stay of their guests pleasant, who we believe, will retain very pleasant reminiscences of their visit to the Empire City.

FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.—This regiment paraded, dismounted, for inspection on Wednesday the 23d inst., Colonel D. W. Teller in command. Although this organization is equipped as artillery, it usually makes a better appearance when it parades without its guns and horses than when it does with them. The 10-inch Parrot guns with which its batteries are furnished are not suited to National Guard service, and the sooner they are changed for lighter pieces the better. Indeed, it is a question whether more than two or three batteries of artillery are needed in the city of New York.

Majors Frohlich and Godfrey, and Captains Church and Marquardt of the brigade staff, were present at the commencement of the inspection, and remained during the day. Colonel Teller reviewed the regiment, accompanied by the inspecting officer, Major Godfrey. For some unaccountable reason, the men did not have their sabres drawn, either when the reviewing officer passed down the line, or during any part of the review. When the column passed in review, Colonel Teller officiated as master of ceremonies, rather than as reviewing officer, by beckoning to this one, and cautioning the other, in fact, acting very much as a colonel who was desirous of showing off his regiment to good advantage, and quite unlike one who was simply reviewing a battalion. The salutes of the officers of the First were, generally, not very good, and we hope something will be done to improve them. After the column had passed in quick time the band struck up "Pop goes the weasel," and the regiment passed in double time, which was done in good style, especially considering how little time the companies have had to practice this step. In passing in double time, officers should hold their swords diagonally across their bodies as in the position of *Guard* in the sabre exercise. We are glad to observe that double time as executed by this regiment, was double time and not a run. General Burger came on the ground toward the close of the inspection. General Batchellor

the inspector-general, and Colonel Burt were present, during the review, in citizen's clothes.

In 1866, this regiment inspected 526 present; 108 absent; 634 total. The following is the return of the inspection this year:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	5	3	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	3	2	5
Battery A.....	43	33	76
Battery B.....	102	3	105
Battery C.....	92	4	96
Battery D.....	35	17	52
Battery E.....	Vacant.	—	—
Battery F.....	42	11	53
Battery G.....	35	23	58
Battery H.....	32	18	50
Battery I.....	29	44	73
Battery K.....	77	6	83
Band.....	16	—	16
Total.....	541	170	711

Adjutant Wright makes out his reports of parades on a printed form, which it would be well for other adjutants to adopt.

THIRD REGIMENT.—The annual inspection of the regiments of the Second Brigade at Tompkins square commenced last Monday by the inspection of the Third regiment, Brevet Brigadier-General John E. Bendix commanding. Brigadier-General Louis Burger, commanding the brigade, accompanied by Majors Frohlich and Godfrey, Captain O'Keefe and Lieutenant Heyser, members of his staff, was on the ground at the commencement of the inspection.

Hitherto on occasions of parade the Third has turned out much stronger than any other of the Zouave regiments of the division, but on last Monday the number present was small. One of the principal causes for this almsness of attendance is, we understand, the present uniform of the regiment, which the men and officers do not think suitable for a National Guard organization. It is proposed to modify the present bill of dress in a way that it is considered will greatly improve it. A red chasseur cap will be substituted for the fez; the trousers will be allowed to fall to the feet as in the ordinary citizen's dress, and a close-fitting jacket will be substituted for the loose Zouave one. This uniform is now worn by the members of the non-commissioned staff, and is expected to be shortly adopted by the entire regiment, as it is a much neater uniform than the present one and as a majority of the men appear to be in favor of the change.

The review, which preceded the inspection, was by General Bendix accompanied by Major Godfrey. The eastern portion of the square being occupied by the Eleventh, the Third was drawn up in line to the west of the centre. The men did not stand as steady in the ranks as they should have done, but in other respects the review was creditably gone through with.

At the inspection last year the Third turned out 461 present; 236 absent. Total, 697. The following is the return of the present inspection:

Designation.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	6	3	9
Non-commissioned staff.....	10	1	11
Company A.....	16	14	30
Company B.....	30	8	38
Company C.....	32	12	44
Company D.....	35	4	39
Company E.....	42	15	57
Company F.....	16	4	20
Company G.....	24	10	34
Company H.....	26	11	37
Company I.....	30	18	48
Company K.....	40	4	44
Band.....	14	0	14
Drum Corps.....	14	6	20
Total.....	335	110	445

COMPANY B, THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—This company, Captain William H. Cox commanding, held their first drill this season on Friday evening, the 18th instant, at the regimental armory. The company made a very good beginning with Upton, the manner in which the manual was executed being the feature of the drill. During the evening Captain Austin, the Lightning Zouave, gave an exhibition of his rapidity and accuracy in handling a musket, which needs to be seen to be appreciated. On the same evening Company K held its first drill in Upton, also, at the regimental armory. We noticed that both of the Lieutenants of Company B were absent from the drill, and also one of Company K. In the case of Company B this was a serious inconvenience, as Captain Cox, who was detailed to act as instructor of the regimental non-commissioned officers, was compelled to defer the drill which should have taken place on that evening, in order that his company might not be without an officer. Companies B and K made the largest turn out at the inspection of the regiment.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Wm. H. Farrar, of this regiment, who was recently tried before a General Court-martial, has been found guilty of "wilful misapplication and embezzlement of regimental funds entrusted to him," and of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and has been sentenced to be cashiered. This sentence has been approved by Major-General Shaler, commanding the First division. This undoubtedly settles the case, for although an appeal may be made to the Governor, it is deemed that the facts are too clear to warrant any mitigation of the sentence.

COMPANY A, SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Captain Richard Allison, the newly-elected commander of this company, was three years in the United States service, and the following summary of his military history will doubtless prove interesting to his friends and the members of his company. In April, 1861, Captain Allison joined the Seventh regiment to serve with it at Washington. Upon the return of the regiment to New York he was duly elected a member of the second company, and when the regiment was at Camp Wool, Baltimore, he was made the first sergeant of his company. In September, 1862, Sergeant Allison received the appointment of captain in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, with which he served during the war. In August, 1863, Captain Allison accompanied his regiment to Charleston, S. C., and was engaged with it in the operations against Fort Wagner, under General Gilmore. While in front of Charleston, the captain was placed in command of four companies of his regiment, which were detailed for duty in picket boats in Charleston Harbor. While on this duty the captain made a complete circuit of Fort Sumter in a boat, narrowly escaping destruction at the hands of a Rebel gun boat. Captain Allison was subsequently detailed as acting inspector-general of the Northern District, Department of the South, and on the capture of Charleston, as provost-marshal of the city. The captain was an excellent company commander, and we heartily congratulate the first company on the selection they have made.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—The inspection of this regiment took place at Tompkins square on Thursday morning, the 24th inst. The Eighty-fourth, on this occasion, made a slim turn out, and, inspected, we believe, fewer men than any other regiment in the Second brigade, although we have not as yet received the official return. On arriving

at the square on Thursday, we were informed that, inasmuch as Colonel Conkling ranked the inspecting officer, he had asked General Burger to review the regiment before inspection. The reason the colonel did not take the review himself was because he did not consider his major, the only other field officer present, sufficiently well posted to go through the ceremony of review. The review, therefore, was given to General Burger. The brigade inspector, Major Godfrey, was much mistaken if he supposed, as he undoubtedly did, that any part of the honors paid in the review were intended for him. It was, perhaps, well enough for him to stand on the general's right, so as to have a better opportunity of observing how the ceremony was gone through with, but he should not have raised his hat when the regiment "presented," or when the colors dropped in passing in review, any more than if he were not present. If the major had been the reviewing officer, no present would have been made. After the battalion had saluted the general, and the colonel had brought them to a shoulder, he should have stood steady in his place, as should also the major, although both of these officers moved about considerably. The drum-major of the Eighty-fourth is a fair specimen of what a drum-major should not be, as he does not appear to have any life in him, and is anything but an imposing-looking person, beside having a poor idea of his duties.

In passing in review, the men marched well, but the officers' salutes were poor. We have been informed that Colonel Conkling had intended to secure the services of a regular officer to instruct his officers and men in the new tactics. We hope this is the case, as it is just what the regiment needs. At the close of the review, the Colonel had to be reminded before he again presented the battalion. After the regiment had broken into column and the detailed inspection commenced, the band should have played while the inspecting officer was walking down the column. There were several other minor mistakes which should not have occurred. We sincerely hope for the interest of his regiment, which is composed of a good class of men, that Colonel Conkling will carry out his idea of getting a regular officer to give them a few lessons in the tactics, as the review and inspection were far from being first-class.

FIRST DIVISION.—Wm. H. Chesebrough has been appointed commissary of subsistence on the staff of Major-General Shaler, with the rank of Lieutenant-colonel.

CIRCULAR FROM THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.—We publish on page 159 of this issue a circular from the inspector-general, modifying the one issued on the 1st of September.

INSPECTION OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT.—On last Tuesday the Fifth regiment was inspected at Tompkins square. The uniform of the Fifth, which is similar to that of the Regular Artillery, is very neat and serviceable, and is considered by many good judges, taking everything into consideration, to be the best uniform worn by any organization of the First division. The Fifth has for a long time been a favorite organization, as it always turns out with full ranks and makes a good appearance. Under General Burger, its former Colonel, the regiment reached a very high state of proficiency in discipline, as well as drill. Although the Fifth looked as well as usual on the occasion of its inspection, there appeared to be something lacking in its handling which we hope to see remedied. Before the inspection the regiment was reviewed by Colonel Meyer, accompanied by Major Godfrey, and after the inspection, by Brigadier-General Louis Burger, who came on the ground a little after 1 o'clock. General Burger was accompanied by Captains O'Keefe and Marquardt, and Lieutenant Heyser of his staff. Major Frohlich, chief of staff of the brigade, and Major Godfrey, the brigade inspector, were on the ground before the arrival of the regiment. The regiment paraded with three colors, and, strange to say, the National flag was chosen to indicate the stand of the reviewing officer. No regiment should be permitted, on ordinary occasions, to carry more than two flags, and one of these should always be the Stars and Stripes. It is to be hoped that an order will be issued on this subject before long.

In forming the line for the review by General Burger, ground enough was not taken to the left, and as a consequence, when the regiment was broken into column, there was considerable delay before the march was commenced.

The field music of the Fifth, under the direction of Drum-major Berchert, is the pride of the regiment, and on Tuesday its members made an excellent appearance. The shoulder ornaments (a red and gilt flap with gilt fringe) which they have recently adopted are quite tasty, although it does not look exactly in keeping with the rest of their dress. In passing in review several of the officers made bungling salutes, and many of them failed to look toward the reviewing officer. After passing in review in quick the distances between the companies were closed up and the regiment was passed in double time. This movement was not well executed, as the double step was taken too near the reviewing officer's stand, and as the time was so fast that it was a run more than a double quick.

After the review Captain John E. Meyer, of Company A, received a gold medal for making the largest turn out, and Sergeant Eckenstein, of Company K, received a medal for recruiting the most men for the regiment.

The regiment was exercised in a few movements in the school of the battalion before leaving the square. After the dismissal of the regiment the officers dined together at the rooms corner of Broadway and Broome street.

In 1866 the Fifth inspected 692 present; 201 absent. Total, 893. The following is the return for this year:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	9	1	10
Non-commissioned staff.....	13	1	14
Band.....	25	—	25
Engineers.....	19	1	20
Company A, Captain John E. Meyer.....	98	5	103
Company B, Captain H. Kloeber.....	68	16	84
Company C, Captain P. Kraeger.....	49	11	60
Company D, Captain H. Hamann.....	58	11	69
Company E, Captain J. Eller.....	54	17	71
Company F, Captain L. G. T. Bruer.....	63	13	76
Company G, Captain C. D. Reiss.....	56	26	82
Company H, Lieutenant M. Martens.....	52	31	83
Company I, Captain A. Kelm.....	60	17	77
Company J, Captain John Eris, Jr.....	33	17	50
Total.....	657	167	824

SIXTH REGIMENT.—Brigadier-General Louis Burger, commanding the Second Brigade has issued the following order: Colonel Joel W. Mason, having reported for duty after expiration of furlough, will re-assume command of the Sixth Regiment Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Bernard Schwartz, who has commanded the regiment during the furlough of Colonel Mason, deserves the acknowledgement of the Brigadier-General commanding, for the faithful performance of duties while in such command, and will turn over all orders and papers concerning the Sixth Regiment Infantry to the colonel.

Colonel Joel Mason has issued an order promulgating the above, and also announcing that, in compliance with Brigade Orders, this

regiment will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, for the annual inspection and review, on Monday, the 28th instant.

Commandants of companies, non-commissioned staff, band and field music will report to the adjutant at the armory, at 7½ o'clock A. M., and the field and staff (mounted) to the colonel, at the same place, at 8 o'clock A. M., at which last mentioned time the adjutant will form line in Broome street, between Crosby and Centre, right on Centre street.

Andrew Schappel has been commissioned second lieutenant of Company K.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—This regiment [inspected at the State arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, by wings, on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, the 21st and 22d instant. At the inspection of the right wing, Brigadier-General George S. Batcheller, inspector-general of the State, and Brigadier-General Merritt, the quartermaster-general, were present, and also Brigadier-General Jesse C. Smith, the brigade commander and his staff. Brevet Brigadier-General G. E. Pratt was in command, and the wing was reviewed by General Smith. At each parade or drill of this regiment we witness, we are impressed with the excellent material of which it is composed, and it is therefore with regret that we remember the trouble which exists in its internal affairs. However, the Twenty-third is still a good regiment, and may yet occupy the position which it should. The right wing made a good appearance, and did itself credit. It is rumored that one of the wings of the Forty-seventh regiment will shortly challenge one of the wings of the Twenty-third, to a competitive drill, and we sincerely hope that the rumor is correct. The left wing made a very good appearance at its inspection, although none of the dignitaries mentioned above were present, not even General Pratt, who was otherwise engaged. Lieutenant-Colonel Ward reviewed the left wing, accompanied by Major Benjamin Haskell, the brigade inspector. After the wing had come to a "present" in the review, the major, who was in command, forgot to give the command, "carry arms," so that the battalion stood at "present" while the reviewing officer was passing down the line, and, in fact, until he resumed his station. As this was not according to Hoyle or Upton either, the ceremony was repeated, and this time with marked success, as everything passed off smoothly, and the men stood steady. At the last annual inspection of this regiment the figures stood—Present, 424; absent, 195; total, 619.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	—	7
Non-commissioned staff.....	5	2	7
Band.....	30	—	30
Company A.....	43	33	76
Company B.....	45	20	65
Company C.....	43	10	53
Company D.....	41	14	55
Company E.....	34	13	47
Company F.....	37	22	59
Company G.....	36	26	62
Company H.....	27	23	50
Company I.....	39	10	49
Company K.....	46	18	64
Total.....	442	191	633

COMPANY D, TWELFTH INFANTRY.—This company, Captain Henry B. Smith commanding, assembled at the regimental armory, on Monday, October 21st, and proceeded to Kari Park, Melrose, for target practice. The company turned out fifteen files, and was accompanied by the regimental band and drum corps.

Corporal A. Wood was awarded the first prize, a splendid gold medal, Private Dennett receiving the second, a silver medal handsomely engraved. The firing of this company deserves note, twenty eight men firing, of whom twenty-one hit the target, at a distance of 150 feet. Among the invited guests present were, Colonel Ward, Major Howe, Adjutant Murphy, Surgeons Robie and Nesmith, Captain Hayes, Ex-Captain Carpenter, Ex-Lieutenant Taylor, and others. After partaking of a few of the good things of this life, the company returned to their armory, arriving there about 6 o'clock, P. M., after having passed a very pleasant day, and having had a good time generally.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.—Owing to the absence of Governor Fenton from headquarters we are compelled to omit this week our usual gazette of changes in the National Guard.

NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I was very much surprised at the editorial article which appeared in your last issue, under the "National Guard" heading, with reference to uniforms being furnished by the State. In it you take the ground that this was well enough during the war, when the various regiments were in active service; but now, that we are merely "citizen soldiers," it is but just we should furnish the uniforms ourselves. Would it not be equally as just, if the State left us to furnish everything: equipments, armories, and all else required by a fully-equipped militia regiment?

But, aside from its justice or injustice, would it be policy for the State to refuse to uniform the National Guard? Such a proceeding would treble, if not quadruple the present expenses of each man, and while driving many to withdraw their connection, it would also prevent others from joining. And the effect of this we were all made to feel when the late war broke out. Scarcely enough drilled men to fill half-dozen regiments could be found in the State.

Young men, the men we want to swell our ranks, cannot afford to expend thirty, forty, or fifty dollars, besides other necessary expenses, for the privilege of attending a drill, parade or review whenever ordered, so that he may be in readiness, when his country may need him, to rush at once to the field; and it seems to me, if men are willing to support regimental music, pay regular fees, be frequently in-commoded or subject to fines, and consent to this seven years, the State should be willing, beside allowing comfortable drill and meeting rooms, to furnish the poor uniform they do now, which must have spent upon it several dollars before it is fit to be seen or worn.

COMPANY F, NINTH.

INSPECTION OF THE FIRST BRIGADE.

New York, October 19, 1867.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I noticed a letter in the JOURNAL of October 25th, headed "First Brigade Inspection," and signed "Non Com." in which the writer finds fault with General Ward for the "hasty and skeddaddling" manner in which the brigade was dismissed after inspection. I certainly expected a reply from some of the officers of the brigade ere this, and a correction of the mistake of "Non Com." To my knowledge the brigade was regularly dismissed nearly one half-hour before the rain commenced. The Twelfth Regiment returned to their armory in a body, marching from the square in column of companies, double quick, and what "Non Com." calls skeddaddling, was caused by the dismissing of the Seventy-first regiment on the ground, thereby allowing the men to scatter in all directions.

The Second regiment was also scattered between the square and their armory. Respectfully yours, COLOR CORPORAL.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

EX-OFFICER OF VOLUNTEERS.—The bill reorganizing the Army provides that "all the original vacancies in the grades of first and second lieutenants shall be filled by selection from among the officers and soldiers of Volunteers, and one-half the original vacancies in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant shall be filled by selection from among the officers of Volunteers and the remainder from officers of the Regular Army, all of whom shall have served two years during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field."

THE MEDAL MUDDLE.

HAD the Emperor supposed that his pet idea, the Exposition, would have been the cause of so many disputes and so much wrangling among the contestants, there is a probability that he would have abandoned it altogether. Our two great piano-houses, long before the final awards were made, quarrelled as to who was mentioned first or second on the list, and then began the argument, which was the greater honor, to get the "first" gold medal or the decoration; until the Boston *Transcript* exclaimed with Shakespeare, "a plague on both your houses."

Two manufacturers of sewing-machines were next in the field, both claiming a gold medal, but both, at the same time, disputing the right of the other to such a prize—one saying that the award was only made for a certain special improvement; the accused in reply declaring that the honor was bestowed on the other party as an inventor or promoter, and not as a manufacturer of the machine which bears his name. But while all this was going on, it seems that a third house silently watched all the proceedings, remained very quiet, and, conscious of its own strength, allowed the two competitors to call each other hard names; and now, that the fight is nearly over, and the combatants have spent considerable powder, it comes forth like a lion, places its paw on the bone of contention, and walks off with it victoriously. In other and plainer words, we have seen a copy of the official list of premiums, and find that the representative of the Grover & Baker machine at the Paris Exposition, was decorated by the Emperor with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. This will, doubtless, surprise many who have read the statements published in our paper, and it throws a bombshell, as it were, in the camps of the other claimants: but it is a fact, nevertheless, and we are gratified to see the merits and excellent features of the Grover & Baker machine acknowledged abroad, as they have long been at home.—*Homes Journal*.

TOBACCO AS A DISCIPLINARIAN.—Tobacco seems to be of great use in prisons, not only as a substitute, but also as a most useful aid to discipline. With reference to this a very curious development has come out during a recent debate in the Austrian Chambers. Complaints were made, as they are made about our own prisons, that life in them was getting somewhat too comfortable for the purpose. The Minister of Justice, however, defended the measures introduced for the alleviation of the hard lot of the condemned criminals. Not only the reading of newspapers, he said, had proved beneficial, but, and in a much higher degree, the introduction of tobacco smoking. He said: "I avow the truth of the fact that the convicts are now allowed snuff and pipes. Nay, I am proud of having myself introduced it in several places, for the permission to use snuff and smoke tobacco is a magic aid of discipline. It simply acts like a miracle. The mere threat of forbidding tobacco acts instantaneously upon the most hardened culprit. No amount of solitary confinement or flogging comes in the remotest degree near it." For the past year or so tobacco has been issued to the soldiers in our Army, they drawing their rations of plug as regularly as rations of bread, meat, or coffee. We should think it might also be used as a disciplinarian in this case. There is probably no habit that gives such control over a man as the use of tobacco, particularly when chewed. We remember several years ago seeing an account of a train of cars snowed in for several days on a Western prairie, the passengers being, a great portion of them, without food. Yet when supplies were reached, the first loud cry was not for food or drink, but for chewing tobacco. It is a novel idea to make this passionately-loved article a disciplinarian, but it seems an eminently sensible one.—*Buffalo Courier*.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Herald* proposes to protect commerce on the Atlantic by permanently anchoring a vessel on the ocean telegraph line some hundreds of miles from the coast, from which notice of all easterly or northeasterly storms may be telegraphed to the cities of the coast from ten to twenty hours in advance of their arrival. By this means he thinks millions of dollars in property may be saved yearly with thousands of lives; as vessels could remain in port when notified of the approach of a storm, and by a system of signals vessels passing the ports or lighthouses of the coast could be warned of the coming danger and make the nearest port for safety. This would undoubtedly be feasible if the anchored vessel could be made safe, which is questionable.

The following are the expenditures of the Government on account of the Army, both Volunteers and Regulars, during the last six years:

Year.	Volunteers.	Regulars.
1862.....	\$91,118,610	\$5,046,778
1863.....	180,442,683	6,357,094
1864.....	220,853,973	8,372,222
1865.....	300,738,435	7,992,324
1866.....	248,943,313	10,431,004
1867 to June 30th.....	42,888,732	14,024,492
Total.....	\$1,054,883,740	\$50,938,619

Total disbursements for the Army for the six years.....\$1,105,822,359

THE President has directed that the Peninsular Island, in the Bay of San Francisco, be reserved for military purposes. This island lies west of Angel Island, and is regarded as having an important bearing on the defence of Raccoon Strait, the harbor, and the navy-yard at San Francisco. On the same date the President directed that a reservation for military purposes be made at Camp Goodwin, in Arizona County. This reservation is situated in the northwestern part of Puna County, embracing an area of thirty-six square miles, or about 23,030 acres. Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, has just issued the necessary instructions to the Surveyor General of California and Arizona at San Francisco to cause the foregoing reservations to be respected.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

MARRIED.

GRIFITH—JORDAN.—At the Church of the Advent, San Francisco, Cal., September 30th, by the Rev. H. D. Lathrop, Lieutenant GEORGE R. GRIFITH, U. S. Army, to Miss JULIA A., daughter of D. J. Jordan, of Rock Island, Ill. No cards.

DIED.

HUNT.—At Fort Sedgwick, Colorado, October 14th, THOMAS GOODALE, infant son of General and Mrs. L. O. Hunt.

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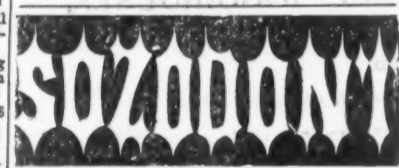
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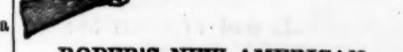
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TO THE

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The especial attention of the Army and Navy is invited to the acclimating, alterative, corrective, anti-febrile, anti-bilious, tonic and refreshing properties of **TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT**, the most agreeable of all effervescent draughts. This delightful beverage, prepared in a moment, contains all the salubrious constituents of the celebrated Seltzer Spring, the most remarkable fountain of medicinal water in all Europe. Officers in both services who know its value from personal experience, and naval and military surgeons who habitually prescribe it in fever cases, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism and all internal disturbances arising from malaria, unwholesome fare or impure water, pronounce it the mildest, yet most efficient of aperients and febrifuges. They affirm that, as a general tonic, it is much preferable to any alcoholic stimulants, and that its effect upon the pulse and the brain, where there is a tendency to febrile disease, is in the highest degree favorable. At sea it will be found invaluable as a preventive of scurvy and of the choleraic complaints so frequent on board ship. The natural Seltzer Water contains a variety of inert elements which are omitted in this article. The former also loses, in part, its medicinal properties during its transit across the ocean, and still further deteriorates while kept on hand in this country. Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, on the contrary, is not affected by time or change of climate. It is created instantaneously by admixture with water, and is the most grateful, cooling and refreshing all saline beverages. Manufactured by

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Sporting Rifle, Barrel 26, 28 or 30 in. Calibre, 44-100, very superior finish.

The Spencer Arms have been adopted by the United States Government for the Army, Navy, and Treasury Marine; by the State of Massachusetts, and by various Foreign Governments; and have received the highest commendations from officers and men of all grades, and in every service. The United States Army alone have received over 110,000 of them.

The Sporting Rifle stands equally well with Sportsmen. These Rifles can be obtained of most of the principal dealers.

Pamphlets giving further information will be sent by mail on application.

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Take this opportunity to return their grateful acknowledgments to the Officers of the United States Navy for their liberal patronage the past year. It has been our endeavor to make the best Cap that money and material could produce, and we hesitate not to assert that during the past twelve months we have manu-factured

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Makes to order FASHIONABLE GARMENTS FOR GENTLEMEN'S CITIZENS' DRESS, AND UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY AND MARINE CORPS. Would respectfully refer for reputation to present and former patrons of the establishment.
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ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS made to order promptly, in best style, and at moderate prices.

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ORANGE RIFLE AND SPORTING.

THE PRIZE POWDER OF THE WORLD.

The attention of sportsmen and dealers is called to the following facts:

At the trial of arms before the Examining Board in Washington, August, 1866, cartridges made from this powder gave far greater penetration, range, and clearness, and in competition with the principal American powders, proved in every respect superior to all others.

At the WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING in ENGLAND, July, 1866, competing with the best of foreign powders, the same results were obtained, with the first prize.

The Board convened by order of the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK for the examination of military small arms, whose sessions were attended by officers specially detached by the RUSSIAN, PRUSSIAN, and DANISH GOVERNMENTS, say, in their printed report of the numerous guns on trial, that after firing 100 rounds all but one became so foul as not to admit the cartridge.

This led to a test of the powder, and they deem the subject of so much importance that they say in their report: "The powder used in these cartridges deserves special mention as being very superior. It is the ORANGE RIFLE POWDER."

Another meeting of the Board, called by Special Order No. 126 of the Adjutant-General, under date of May 18, 1867, is subject, among other conditions, to the following, in article 3d:

"In order to conform to the United States standard charge, as now adopted, the charge of powder will be 70 grains. The powder to be the ORANGE RIFLE POWDER, No. 1, manufactured by SMITH & RAND POWDER CO."

One of the best sportsmen in the State writes: "With the Orange Powder I made the largest score I ever made."

In the shooting matches where this powder has been used it has been universally successful.

Wm. Taylor, Esq., the celebrated pigeon-shooter of Jersey City, says: "It is the best powder I have ever used."

Another celebrated shot from Central New York writes: "Your powder is in high repute here and the country round about, and will supersede all others."

OUR BRANDS ARE:

Orange Lightning, 1-lb. canisters, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 grn.

" Ducking, 5-lb. canisters, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 grn.

" Game, brass-bound kegs, 12½ lbs. and 6½ lbs., Nos. 1, 2, 3 grain.

" Rifle, kegs 25 lbs., 12½ lbs., 6½ lbs., Fg, Ffg, Ffg, canisters, 1 lb., ½ lb., Ffg.

Kentucky Sporting, canisters, 1 lb., ½ lb., Ffg.

It may be obtained at wholesale at our office, or at wholesale and retail from the following dealers in

ARMY: COOPER & POND, No. 177 Broadway.

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JOHN P. MORE'S SONS, No. 206 Broadway.

MERWIN & SIMPKINS, No. 262 Broadway.

W. J. SYMS & BRO., No. 300 Broadway.

SELES, KISSAM & CO., No. 16 Courtlandt street.

THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John street.

And from grocers and hardware dealers who sell powder.

SMITH & RAND POWDER CO., No. 170 Broadway, New York.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE), will be received until 12 o'clock a.m., on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1867, by

Brevet Major W. M. Quimby, A. C. S. Fort Columbus.

First Lieutenant J. L. Sherman, A. C. S. Fort Hamilton.

Brevet Captain Frederick Fuger, A. C. S. David's Island.

First Lieutenant William H. Chase, A. C. S. Willett's Point.

Brevet Captain M. Leahy, A. C. S. Fort Schuyler.

First Lieutenant J. MacMurray, A. C. S. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

At their respective stations, for furnishing the troops

therewith with fresh beef, from November 15, 1867, to May 31, 1868.

The Proposals for Fort Columbus to include Fort Wood and New York City.

The Proposals for Fort Hamilton to include Fort Lafayette.

The envelopes enclosing proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow excluded), and delivered at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, et cetera, same as stated in advertisement of June 12, 1867, for Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef.

H. F. CLARKE, Bvt. Maj.-Gen., A. C. G. S.

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